PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Dak: Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,386—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1898.

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B.M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	27th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	10th "
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Bombay, 25th July, 1898.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Russevich	4,212	1st Sept. 1898.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Oct. 1898.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,935	12th Sept. 1898.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,960	12th Oct. 1898.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	30th Aug. 1898.
SALAZIE	4,255	C. Seiller	27th Sep. 1898.
LAOS	6,009	Flandin	25th Oct. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
NATAL	4,074	Remes	25th Aug.

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

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FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 18th August, calling at Karrachi, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Buereh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th September, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 26th Aug., calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa bay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about 26th Aug., calling at Karachi, Mombasa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 20th August.

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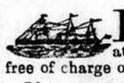

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A TERRIBLE COUGH.

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A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

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Apply to HONORARY SECRETARY,
A. I. P. League, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client Mr. BHAICHUND VIJBHOKANDAS has contracted to purchase from Mr. SORABJI DOSSABHAI FRAMROZNA the undermentioned immoveable property :—Any person or persons having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease or otherwise, is or are hereby required to notify the same to the undersigned at their office, at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same shall be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land New Salt Batty ground together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow standing thereon situate on the East side of the Dadur Road in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 810 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Dewalbai and partly by the property of Haji Absatar Haji Umar, on or towards the west by a footpath and the said Dadur Road, on or towards the North by the property of the said Sorabji Dossabhai Framrozna, and on or towards the South by the property of the said Haji Absatar Haji Umar, and which said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 12, new No. 3-1881, old survey No. new Survey No. 1-2-1, and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No 815, street No. 175, and are now in the occupation of the said Sorabji Dossabhai Framrozna and his tenants.—Dated this 15th day of August, 1898.

MATUBHAI & JAMIETRAM,
Purchaser's attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of HAJI MAHOMED ABBA, late of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

ABOO HAJI MHOMED .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 12th day of August, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-eight, and in the Sixty-second year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay

D. B. BINNING,
The 12th day of August, 1898.

Messrs. SMETHAM, BLAND and NOBLE,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE COSMOPOLITAN CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

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Branches at DADAR, and East Street, POONA.

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Engineer	Saturday Review
Engineering	Scraps
English Mail	Sketch
Field	Sketchy Bits
Forget-Me-Not	Spectator
Golden Penny	Sporting and Dramatic News
Graphic	Tablet (Catholic)
Home News	Times (London)
Home Chat	Tit-bits
Illustrated London News	To-day
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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The Theatre will be illuminated with Flags and Lights.
An Orchestra Band will be present.
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AND A VISIT IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

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NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. FAIZULLABHOY KASSAMBHOY NATHABHOY the surviving trustee of the Deed of settlement dated the 17th day of september 1870 of the late HOORBAI widow of GOOLAM HOOSEIN TEJANI has contracted to SELL the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having or claiming any right title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, sale, mortgage lease, gift or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece oriparcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate between Chinch Bunder 2nd Row or Samuel Street and Chinch Bunder 3rd Row or Dongri Street in the Sub-district of Bombay assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B WardiNos. 259,261, and containing by admeasurement 191 7-8 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by Chinch Bunder 3rd Row or Dongri Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by Chinch Bunder 2nd Row or Samuel Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by the stable formerly of Khoja Valli Mahomed Allwani but now of the late Abdulla Mohomedi Duaramai, and on or towards the South by the property for merely of Goolam Hoosein Tejani but now of the sons of Kassam Visharam,—Dated this 17th day of August, 1898.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, AND DINSHAW.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... „ 13,83,900

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Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

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ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
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Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
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C. BLUM,
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RECEIVED, few Clarabella Organs playing 6 Tunes, Rs. 20 each ; Clariophon Organs, Rs. 25, with 6 Metal Tunes.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 160°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Turrimbhai Hirji, at Rs.4-12-8, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana. Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes' walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

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PHOTOGRAPHS of the PRESIDENCY and PARSEE CRICKET TEAMS, are Now Ready and may be seen at RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

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RECEIVED, New Music Rolls for the Celestina Organs expressly made to our order in London, from No. 11 to No. 7,003. List of Music free on Application.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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MESSRS. CAVANAGH and MARTIN'S BATCH OF WALERS, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Hacks, Ponies, etc., have now been landed and are on view at our BYCULLA STABLES, 223, Bellasis Road.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
13th August, 1898, Girgaum and Byculla,

NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable at 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed Mishari and Co.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
NOTICE *RE.* COAL TENDERS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, near Church Gate Station, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. Gunfire, on the 29th August, Tenders for the SUPPLY of 74,000 Tons of COUNTRY COAL required for the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, to be delivered in the following approximate Monthly Quantities :—

		Tons.			Tons.
October	1898	6,000	May	1899	3,000
November	1898	7,000	June	„	2,000
December	1898	7,000	July	„	6,000
January	1899	7,000	August	„	7,000
February	„	7,000	September	„	7,000
March	„	6,000	October	„	6,000
April	„	3,000		Total	74,000

It will be optional with the Agent to vary the monthly requirements as given above.
The coal must be of the best quality free from dust, stone, earth or other impurities, also free from dampness.
Tenderers should quote the price per ton delivered into wagons for despatch by rail to Agra and Cawnpore respectively, of best steam coal.
Consignments to be despatched in full truck loads of 300 maunds of coal.
Tenders will be received only on the Company's Form, which together with Specifications can be had on application to the Agent. Price Rs. 2 per copy. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Rail-borne Country Coal."
The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in whole or in part, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. D. OLIVIER, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway.
New General Offices, Bombay, 29th July, 1898.

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Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams.
About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock.
Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

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TO BE LET.—AN AIRY BUNGALOW of H. H. the Aga Khan, at Walkeshwar, Narayen Dabholeker's Road, near Sea Shore.
For particulars apply to
KASSUMBHOY MOOSA,
Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan's Estate,
Jail Road, Imam Wada, Khoja's Chawl.

TO BE LET.—AN AIRY BUNGALOW of H. H. the Aga Khan, near the Sea Shore, Bandra Hill, with Turkish Bath,
For particulars apply to
KASSUMBHOY MOOSA,
Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan's Estate.

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WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.
All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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SMOKING TOBACCOS
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Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

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51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

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THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

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ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.
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Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

HEAD OFFICE :
271, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. HAYNES, Esq. (Manager Director, P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
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A WORD TO MOTHERS ON THE FEEDING OF THEIR INFANTS.

Extract from the *Housewife Annual*, 1896-7.

"THERE is not, perhaps, a more important question for a mother who is unable to nurse her infant than the selection of a suitable food as a substitute for that designed by Nature. Sometimes starchy foods are given to young infants which they are unable to digest, and as a consequence, instead of thriving, they remain thin and puny; and there are cases where fatal effects have followed such injudicious feeding. How important, then, for mothers in selecting a food to make sure that it is one upon which reliance may be placed!

"*Judging from repute, as well as from many excellent medical and private testimonials, the infants' food prepared by Messrs. Josiah R. Neave & Co., of Fordingbridge, may conscientiously be recommended.*

"A mistake may be made in classing this food with ordinary starchy foods, the use of which for young infants is to be deprecated. In a report of Dr. A. Stutzer, the well-known analytical chemist of Bonn, who is a director of the Chemical Laboratory of Rhenish Prussia, it is stated that the microscopic examination of Neave's Food, well cooked with milk, showed that no regular cellular structure of the vegetable constituents' origin could be recognised, and that the starch contained in the uncooked food was made fully digestible by cooking; and as regards the proportion of flesh-forming albuminoids and the bone-forming salts, there exists a perfect uniformity between Neave's Food and mothers' milk. A further important testimony to the value of this food, as relating to the matter in question, has been given in the *Medical Magazine*, edited by Dr. George J. Wilson, M.A., which states that the starch is so split up that after cooking no evidence of its presence can be detected by the microscope; thus doing away in this particular instance with the objection that foods containing starch are not digested by very young children; and the fact that numerous children have been brought up from birth upon this food, with the best results, is the strongest proof of the correctness of what is stated. The *Lancet*, the *Medical Journal*, and other well-known medical magazines have spoken in praise of Neave's Food, also many eminent doctors in this country, as well as in Germany and America."

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BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. & 1 bon.	1,235xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,110xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Commercial	10,000	100	100	8 p.c.	102
Bank of India	15,000	100	75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£23¾
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	280	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	2½	275
Bombay Cotton Broula Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	107 1-2
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	18	182 1-2
Colaba	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
East India	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Fort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Franch	150	8,500	500	25+80	850
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	490
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	355xd
Khanagaum	700	100	100	dvd Rs10	175
Kshava Press Co., Ld	240	450	450	Rs 60	490
Mahimadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mercantile	300	500	500	53	70
Mofussil Co.	600	125	125	dvd Rs 4	80
Munmar M	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	365
New Benar	100	250	all	15	220
New Indian	400	500	500	dvd Rs15	575
Prince of Wales	44 00	125	125	dvd 16½	170
Rabapathy (Bellary)	130	500	0	20	400xd
Sassoon	500	500	7	0	370
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	20	685
Surat	100	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	600
Tribhovandas Mill	400	2,000	1,000	290	2,100
Turab Woollen Mills	200	250	750	50	490
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	250	Nil.	75
Volkart		600	all	d d 65	200xd
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	1,07 9
Ahmedabad advance	700	1,000	000	Nil	75
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		440
Anglo-Indian	1,345		00	Nil	44
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay Cotton Manufg. Co.	900	1,000	1,00	dvd Rs.40	600
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	900	500	50	dvd Rs.30	590
Broach	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia	1,000	1,000	1,00	dvd Rs.50	575
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45	1,305
China Mills Co, Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	600
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,00	dvd Rs.50	880
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	620
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	470
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	525
Currumbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	820
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	415
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhun ills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 10	490
Framjee Cowasjee	1,200	1,000	1,00	dvd Rs.30	560
Hindusthan	875	1,000	1,00	Nil	450
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	650
Howard and Bullooghs	1,500	500	500	25	600
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	400
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,150
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	390
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	100
Indo-China Manufacturing Co.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	570
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.74	205
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	725
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	800
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	810xd
Khatao Macknjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	630
Leopold	3,500	100	103	7 1-2	220
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,020
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,400
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gunbargs)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 75	2,290
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	93 3-4
Moraji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.55	1,575
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	
Madura Mills	7,772	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	a. 20	260
Oriental	6,732	625	625	dvd Rs.36	715
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,150
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	740
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5.	1,075
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvd Rs.1	475
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	5.	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Venishanker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	550
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs1	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	175
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Balhambhai	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	129xd
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,670
do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,400
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 5	60
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50	1,175
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	227
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,300	250	250	9 p ct.	320
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180xd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	269
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	131
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	147
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	115
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	73
Poona Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	475
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	70
Preacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,000xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	...	145
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs12	26
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	5 pr. ct.	2,000
B. B. and C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	do.	200
Ahmedabad Pranjej Ry.	...	600	...	4 pr. ct.	555
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	...	350	...	4 pr. ct.	345

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 26m. High water 11-32m., 11-35a. Low water, 4-50m., 5-34a.
Adjourned Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5 p, m,

ACCIDENT AT A FOOT-BALL MATCH.—Mr. J. Williamson of the Chartered Bank, met with an accident while playing foot-ball at the Cooperage on Monday evening, dislocating his right shoulder.

BURGLARY AT WITHALVADY.—Nundoobai, a woman, residing at Withalwady has reported to the police that during her absence from home, between the hours of 4 and 5 p. m. on Monday last, her room was broken into by forcibly removing the lock on the door. Currency notes and gold and silver ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 399 were stolen.

RANGERS RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a match with the Shropshire Light Infantry this evening at 5-30 sharp. The following will represent the Rangers:—Full Back—Peters. Three quarter backs—Ghecus, Flower, Kelly, Allen. Half back—Spencer and Davies. Forwards—Monahan, Sell, Wray, Kerrigan, Smith, Stewart, Hurst, Brawin. Reserves—Higgins, Blodwell and Thomas.

THEFT AT PURBHADAVI ROAD.—Gagodhur Ballack, a milthand, residing with four others in a chawl at Purbhadavi Road, has reported to the police that some time between 10th and 11th instant, some one entered his place and made off with currency notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 103 from his box. Complainant made his own inquiries and eventually reported the matter to the police.

THE SUICIDE OF A STUDENT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, concluded the inquiry yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court regarding the death of Amratlal Leladhur, aged twenty-five years, a resident student in the Ayur Vedic School at Girgaum, who was in on the morning of the 4th instant, foundlyinglead his room in the school premises. The medical evidence went to show that the death was due to opium poisoning. The jury on the evidence, brought in a verdict of suicide.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Hariram Tulsidas, a Lohana, was charged by Inspector Jolliffe with stealing a bicycle of the value of Rs. 200 belonging to Javerchand Parmanand, a broker. It appeared from the evidence that on Monday evening the machine was left by the complainant at a native club in Manordas Lane, but on the following morning when he went to take possession of it, he found it to be missing The matter having been reported to the police, the accused was arrested and the stolen property recovered. The accused had entered the premises on pretence of satisfying his curiosity as to what sort of club it was, and finding that the attention of the club servant was engaged in another direction, he availed himself of the opportunity to make away with the machine. The accused was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A MIDNIGHT VISITOR.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Meyers placed Kisto Manuel De Souza, a Goanese, against whom stood a previous conviction, and charged him with theft of a gold watch-chain valued at Rs. 100, the property of Peter Lyons, residing at Parel. About midnight on Saturday last complainants' wife was aroused on hearing some one walking in the bed room and on getting up noticed the accused. She aroused her husband who caught hold of the accused and asked him why he was there at such an unseasonable hour. As the accused could not render a satisfactory account of himself he was handed over to the police. On searching his person, the police found in his pocket a gold watch-chain, which complainant had left on a table in the bed room. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted one previous conviction. He was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

GIVING FALSE INFORMATION TO THE POLICE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Police Superintendent Grenan, charged Hassum Mahomed and nine other Mahomedan residents of the Bhisti Mohla, with giving false information to the police in respect of Ismail Dosa and three others. Mr. Roughton, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the complainant Ismail Dosa, while the accused were defended by Mr. Velinkar, pleader. The charge was laid under section 182 of the Indian Penal Code on account of a petition the accused had addressed to the Commissioner of Police, in which it was stated that the complainant was a questionable character, He annoyed and harassed respectable people, used insulting language to women walking in the street, and otherwise created rows. The Commissioner referred the petition to Superintendent Grenan for report, who, on inquiry, came to the conclusion that some ill-feeling existed between the parties. Subsequently, Ismail applied for and obtained sanction to prosecute under section 195, clause A of the Criminal Procedure Code. After taking the evidence of a clerk from the office of the Commissioner of Police, who, produced the petition and Mr. Grenan's report further inquiry was adjourned.

A EUROPEAN LAD ROBBING HIS FATHER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector O'Keeffe charged William Edward Smith, a young European, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a gold broach, a set of gold earings, a set of silverlinks and cash of the collective value of Rs 35, the property of his father Mr. Thomas J. Smith, residing at Byculla. About 6 o'clock on Saturday evening complainant locked the door of his room and went out. When he returned at 9 p.m. he found the place had been entered and the property stolen from a box. He suspected the accused, who was his son and who was residing with him and gave information to the Police. On the following morning accused was found by the police offering for sale several pieces of gold at the Marwaree Bazaar to a Marwaree and was arrested. The complainant was informed of the arrest and he identified the property as his own. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to two months rigorous imprisonment.

CRICKET.

MR. J. M. FRAMJI PATEL'S TEAM VS. MR. S. B. SPENCER'S TEAM.

THE above match has been arranged to come off on the Parsee Gymkhana ground on Sunday next. Play to begin at 9-30 a. m. sharp. Players are requested to be punctual. Both the teams are the guests of Mr. J. M. Framji Patel. The following are the names:—

Mr J M Framji Patel, Capt.	Mr S B Spencer, Capt
" D N Writer	" K M Mistry
" B D Gagrat	" A H Mehta
" D C Darcwala	" P H Davur
" D M Raja (Sr.)	" K K Kharas
" K N Bharucha	" E R Gaelar
" D D Kanga	" D E Mody
" B C Machlivala	" R E Mody
" C M Patel	" H D Kanga
" S F Pochkhanavala	" M D Kanga
" F Colabavala	" M H Sanjana
" F Tavaria	" G Karaka

Umpire—Messrs. P D Kanga and J A Wadia.

BARONET VS. ELPHINSTONE.

The above match was played on the Esplanade on the 14th inst., and resulted in win for the Elphinstonians by two runs. Both the sides were not fully represented. Gagrat and Writer did not play for the Baronet while Kanga brothers and Mody brothers were unavoidably absent from their side. Chinoy's bowling deserves special attention as he took 7 wickets for 22 runs. The following is the score and analysis.

BARONET C. C.

1st Innings.

Gazder, b Langrana	11
Raja (Jun), b Chinoy	3
Tavaria, b Chinoy	0
Chonker, ct Substitute, b Driver	33
Raja (Sen), l-b-w b Chinoy	5
Mehta c and b Chinoy	9
Bhaimunshi, ct and b Chinoy	1
Vacha, b Chinoy	0
Panthakey, b Chinoy	0
Kapadia, not out	4
Mistry, run out	3
Extras	8
Total	80

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	O	R	W
Chinoy	90	6	22	7
Driver	115	8	28	1
Langrana	25	4 0	22	1

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

1st Innings.

S P Pochkhana, c Raja, b Chonker	11
S P Seerval, run out	5
C M Patel, run out	23
M H Sanjana, b Chonker	1
N N Langrana, b Chonker	22
K P Lalla, run out	3
K R Driver, c Raja (Sen), b Kapadia	0
J N Bharucha, c Gazder, b Chonker	8
N H Chinoy, c and b Kapadia	1
N F Bharucha, not out	4
Extras	4
Total	82

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	O	R	W
Chonker	56	6	35	4
Raja (Sen)	60	1	25	0
Bhaimunshi	15	0	12	0
Kapadia	25	2	6	2

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH.

REFERRING to the result of the last international cricket match in Bombay, the "Rast Goftar" remarks: In the Presidency cricket match, there is no doubt that by far the best side has won. The Parsis were confronted with perhaps the strongest combination they had to face since this interesting international match was arranged during the *regime* of Lord Harris, and they were decidedly inferior to their opponents in all the departments of the game, fielding included, in which they once had a great reputation. While they have not much improved in batting, they have sadly deteriorated in bowling which, till about three or four years ago, was a terror to all comers. Writer's hand has lost its cunning entirely. There seems to be very little sting left in the bowling of the left-handed demon of old, who used to work havoc on the Bombay ground especially. When the Selection Committee arrange a team for the coming trial of strength at Poona, they will have to take very good care to see which of the "old gang" should be eliminated from them to make way for some of the rising hopes of the cricket world. Some of the members of the Parsi team have now been simply living upon their reputation rather than their actual performance. Nay, it is a matter of common complaint that they abstain from regular and strenuous practice, some of them, at least, imagining that they can, nevertheless, set the Esplanade on fire on the day of the great combat. The unbroken series of defeats which the Englishmen sustained at the hands of the Parsis during the first half of the decade stimulated them to greater exertion, for which they now find themselves rewarded. It is now the turn of the Parsis to go and do likewise, that the example of each side may react on the other with benefit to both.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" observes: The Parsi cricket team seem to have received it very warm this season during their match with the Presidency cricketers. They were soundly beaten, and who can deny that they richly deserved their defeat? For years past we have been warning the Parsi players that unless they earnestly endeavoured to improve their defects, which were to be plainly perceived, even when they were victors, they were sure to be vanquished later on. Of late years, their stars are not much in the ascendant. Luck and pluck, more than scientific play, have alone enabled them to achieve triumph. But luck is treacherous, and pluck may sometimes fail. The sole but sure and certain index of success is scientific training. This can only be attained by dint of hard practice, consistently and regularly. But those who now form the Parsi eleven are careless, and their practice is next to nothing. They seem to depend upon chance, But even chance obeys certain laws of probabilities and improbabilities, and its logic is remorseless. It is this very logic of chance which has taught them a severe lesson. Let us hope this "dishing" they have received will awake them to renewed energy and discipline. But while freely criticising them, it must not be understood that we hold lightly their enthusiasm and the zeal with which each tries to do his best at the wickets and in the field. Only we wish this enthusiasm and zeal were a permanent and consistent quantity instead of the momentary or haphazard thing that they are.

The "Indian Spectator" states: It was not merely chance—not one more illustration of the glorious uncertainties of cricket, that the "Presidency" won against the Parsis, last Tuesday and Wednesday. On paper the two teams certainly looked as evenly matched, but those who actually saw their respective performances on the field could scarcely doubt that it was the decided superiority of the Europeans in every department of the game which left them the winners. The entire game was a tale of deterioration on the part of the Parsis, whilst with the Europeans it meant decisive progressiveness, science and patience and full utilization of past experience. The Captain, Raikes, not only bowled more brilliantly than probably he had done before, but also seemed to have studied the weakness of every Parsi bat, and the manner in which he changed bowler and field to suit the man at the wickets was a wonderful exhibition of those tactics, without which even a strong team must come to grief in cricket. The fielding of the Europeans, too, was very brilliant, save, of course, the three catches that they missed during the game, and but for two of which, the second innings of the Parsis would have closed for half a century only. The representative eleven of this year seemed not to have practised enough, and none showed himself at his best. The result of ill-based over-confidence is always bitter. It is hanged into the moment it is found to be based on an underrating of the capabilities of the opponent. We trust the defeat will do good to the Parsis. If they exert and practise they are sure to do better at Poona. And let them remember that even if they win at Poona this year, they will have but five victories to their credit as against the six of their opponents.

THE VICEROY ELECT.

The "Hindu Prakash," referring to the appointment of the Viceroy elect, says: It was hoped that Lord Balfour would come out to India—at least those that were supposed to be 'in it' so asserted. It is announced, however, that Mr. Curzon will soon step into the shoes of Lord Elgin. We think Lord Balfour would have been more welcome. He is well talked of by our English friends, and is said to be of a calm temperament. But Mr. Curzon is quite the opposite of this. He is comparatively a young man—but what is worse, an inveterate 'globe-trotter,' with hobbies of his own about 'eastern' questions, and a thoroughgoing 'Imperialist' with 'Advance Britannia' on his standard. We fear such a politician will be a very unwelcome guest to India even for five years. Let us, however, hope for the best. If the lessons of Lord Elgin's administration have had any effect upon British statesmen, then it will not be too much to hope that Mr. Curzon will open a new leaf.

THE CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The "Gujerati" writes: We are glad to learn that, although the Government of India wanted to pigeonhole the City Improvement Bill because they did not agree on details, the Secretary of State has accorded his sanction to that measure. This is as it should be. It would have been a pity if he had concurred in the decision of the Indian Government, and thus deferred the execution of sanitary reforms that were loudly proclaimed to be so urgent and necessary. To put large and over-crowded towns and cities in India on a proper sanitary footing, and to adapt the principles of western hygiene to the circumstances of this country is, we are afraid, a more or less experimental undertaking. Sanitary experts do not all agree even on important points in regard to practical measures. The controversy regarding the merits of the Shone system shows how unsafe it is to rush up sanitary improvements regardless of local circumstances. In the midst of conflicting views wise caution is, we think, the surest way to success in the long run, and it is to be hoped the City Improvement Board will proceed to its work with due caution and deliberation uninfluenced by the clamour of irresponsible enthusiasts and panic-mongers, who seem to think that sanitary miracles can be wrought by thoughtless speed.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PROGRESS IN INDIA.

The "Rast Goftar" thus vindicates itself from an as persion sought to be cast against it, of not being an advocate of the political advancement of its countrymen: The Indians generally are now both socially and politically in a state of transition, and there is, therefore, the greater necessity at the present period to see that they did not run away with the bit between their teeth, with the certainty of striking their heads against the wall, but that they 'hastened slowly.' Socially the masses of the various denominations are as slow and apathetic as ever, only a few faint attempts being made to make anything like progress in their sphere of life; but politically they are desirous of advancing by leaps and bounds, and seem to say that they are so far able to take care of themselves as to be able to hold the reins of the Government of the country, as conducted on Western lines and principles. All right-thinking men will admit that the social progress made by a nation is the best index of the capability of that nation to make its political advancement.

RETURN TO POLITICAL LIFE.

Mr. Eardley Norton, of Madras, says the "Hindu Prakash," has returned to political life. While on this subject of the next session of the Congress, we wish to allude to an event which has caused considerable excitement among the people of Madras and which, we are sure, will strengthen the hands of the Congress leaders in that city. That event is the return of Mr. Eardley Norton to political life, at the earnest solicitations of some of his friends and admirers. He stood for and has successfully contested a seat in the Municipal Corporation of Madras in the recent elections. Mr. Norton is held in the greatest esteem by the people of Madras, and it is but natural that he should have been elected with a great majority.

The "Gujarat Mitra" remarks: Madras, in fact the whole of what is mistakenly called the benighted Presidency, should rejoice in the return to public life of one of its talented and foremost citizens, Mr. Eardley Norton, Barrister-at-law has been successfully returned by an overwhelming majority by the electors of the 7th Division to a seat in the Madras Municipal Corporation. It is mainly through the exertions of his numerous Congress friends that Mr. Norton has succeeded, in the face of a keen contest, to secure election, and we heartily congratulate the eminent Madras counsel and his friends on the triumph of their efforts.

DACOITIES AND THEIR LESSONS.

Remarking that the dacoities in the Nassik District are, indeed, a very serious affair, the "Gujrati" discourses: But it is difficult to understand why, for three months nearly, they should have been allowed to do things at their own sweet will and create consternation amongst peaceful and unarmed inhabitants. These dacoities remind one of the agricultural riots in the Deccan, in which Marwadees and other sowkars were treated as in the Nassik District. Why the Bhils and Kolis there have all of a sudden taken to these plundering practices requires careful investigation. There seems to be something wrong somewhere, and we trust Government will find out causes which have led to this remarkable outbreak of lawlessness. 'Dacoits' is a very convenient expression in newspapers, and suited to the purposes of law courts. But it has a world of meaning to thoughtful administrators and statesmen who taken an interest in the material welfare of the agricultural and labouring classes of the population.

The "Native Opinion" writes: Again who are these dacoits? And what has induced them to perpetrate so many black deeds? Have these anything to do with the poverty of the ryot? If not, why their vengeance upon the leading sowkars? These are some very important questions upon the solution of which those responsible ought to engage themselves. The dacoits may well be disposed of, but Government is bound to inquire into the causes of such upheavals in the rural districts. We are afraid some of the robbers are original tillers of the soil, but owing to poverty, they have betaken themselves to a life of lawlessness, believing that for some time, at any rate they would be free from the soukars. The name dacoity is the upper-film behind which are concealed issues of such vast importance, that not to inquire into them would certainly be a dereliction of duty on the part of the authorities. Will not an official inquiry be made into the present condition of the ryot?

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	55 28	53 94	54 17	50 58
Tuesday, 16th August	0 16	0 25	0 7	0 23
Total	55 44	54 19	54 24	50 81
Total fall to August 16th, 1897	60 30	57 72	63 12	56 73
Total fall to August 16th 1896	85 55	82 99	83 43	83 39

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	154	29
On the 14th August 1898	0	67
Total	154	96

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 16TH OF AUGUST, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 15.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the ratio of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June, 10 days.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·531	Calm	2	102·6	83·5	53	...	12·77	+1·14
Sirsa	29·561	W	5	100·3	8·4	64	...	5·12	−3·66
Delhi	29·563	WNW	6	98·2	82·0	51	...	10·25	−8·03
Agra	29·575	NW	6	96·5	81·6	75	...	12·96	−5·43
Cawnpore	29·486	Calm	4	88·8	79·1	87	1·80	25·38	...
Allahabad	29·532	NE	7	8·2	77·8	96	0·20	13·94	+10·35
Jhansi	29·6·9	Calm	3	90·1	76·7	91	0·08	25·54	+9·05
Uganda	29·535	S.S.	4	103·4	73·1	70	...	2·90	+0·46
Karachi	29·624	WNW	13	84·4	77·0	77	...	2·17	−2·97
Jeypore	29·651	W	7	93·1	75·9	62	...	13·61	−3·20
Ajmere	29·671	W	11	87·9	74·6	75	...	7·57	−5·84
Deesa	29·678	W	14

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IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THE
NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS
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WATERFALL COFFEES
RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE
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100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4 0

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	Rs.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddle(Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.	
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 16.

CONSOLS advanced 1-8 per cent. in London yesterday, to 110 ⅞. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 113½ but 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities declined 1-16 per cent. to £62 13-16. French Rentes remained at 103¼, and Paris Exchange on London at 25·24 fcs. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 11-16d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 1½ per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 3-8 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-16d. dearer in London, at 27¼d. per oz.; and ¼ cent in New York. to 59⅜ cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being unchanged at 4·85¼ dollars. About £125,000 was paid in Gold into the Bank of England yesterday. Yellow Metal was quoted at 5 1-8.

The statement of the shipments of Cottons during last month shows that of "Plain Cottons" there were 26,000,000 yards, or 6,500 bales, or 4,300 cases shipped to Bombay; 90,800,000 yards, or 22,300 bales, or 7,800 cases to Calcutta; 5,500,000 yards,or 2,000 bales,or 600 cases to Madras; and 4,700,000 yards, or 1,100 bales, or 1,000 cases to Karachi. The missions of "Coloured Cottons" were heaviest to Calcutta, at 6,350,000 yards; while Bombay received 3,350,000 yards, Karachi 1,150,000 yards; and Madras 1,100,000 yards. "Printed Cottens," were shipped to the extent of 5,850,000 yards to Bombay, 5,550,000 yards to Calcutta, 2,700,000 yards to Karachi, and 1,50,000 yards to Madras. The shipments of "Twist" to Bombay were 950,000 lbs.; to Madras, 650,000 lbs.; to Calcutta, 500,000 lbs.; and to Karachi, 100,000. lbs.

In Liverpool the Cotton market closed quiet yesterday, Surats easier, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 4,000 bales. Spot Mid-Americans declined 1-16d. to 3 7-16 cents per lb., and American arrivals were 1-32d. lower, extreme quotations being 3 5-16 and 3 7-32d. per lb. for August and December January d livery, respectively. The Manchester Market closed quiet.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged in New York, at 6 cents per lb.; September Futures declined 11 points to 5-65 cents per lb., and December 10 points to 5-75 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

The local Cotton market has continued quiet in tone, and forward prices have declined Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy to-day. Exporters bought 100 bales Westerns at Rs. 130 per candy; 100 Bengal, at Rs. 131; 200 Sawginned Dharwar, at Rs. 139; and 100 Poolgaon, at Rs. 135. The Mills purchased 200 bales Akola, at Rs. 128; 100 Khangaon, at Rs. 129-1-2; 100 Pachora, at Rs. 127-1-2; 200 Wadhwan, at Rs. 130 to Rs. 135; and 100 Broach, at Rs. 143.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows —

Cotton	1,669	bales.
Wheat	3,723	cwts.
Linseed	6,450	"
Rapeseed	6,874	"
Gingellyseed	1,155	"
Poppyseed	2,045	"
Castorseed	12,791	"
Rice	1,512	"

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 3 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills were very scarce, and the enquiry for Bank Paper was limited. Bank Demand was done to a small extent at 1s. 3 29-32d, and the market continued firm all day, closing as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 7-8d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 7-8d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 d. to 1s. 4 1-32d. "
Francs	168 1-4 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—This market, as well as the "Share Market" has been closed to-day owing to the death of Dr. K. N. Bahadurji.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats easier.

Good Bhownuggur	2 30-32

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	110 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 13-16
Bar Silver	27 1-2½

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, AUGUST 15.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular arrived here yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, AUGUST 15.

The Clan Line steamer Bullonist arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 13th.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo this morning.

LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine left here this morning.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 16.

The Austrian Lloyds steamer Gisela, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

SINGAPORE, AUG. 16.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bombay (extra), arrived here yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Verona (extra), arrived here this morning.

The N. Y. K. steamer Muke Maru left Tuticorin for Singapore on the 15th instant.

P-D. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th July, 1898, on 17-28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	400	200	...	600
Or per mile of Railway	23	12	...	35
For previous 3 weeks of half-year.	1,150	930	..	2,050
Total for 4 weeks	1,550	1,130	..	2 650
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	377	110	2	489
Per mile of Ry do.	22	6	..	28
Total to corresponding date do.	1,530	672	6	2,208

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 111
Ditto to date ..... " 442

R.-M. RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways).

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th July 1898. on 1,673'94 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,19,000	1,60,000	4,000	2,83,000
Or per mile of Railway	71	95	2	169
For previous 3 weeks of half-year.	4,02,000	6,85,000	13,000	11,00,000
Total for 4 weeks	5,21,000	8,45,000	8,45,000	13,83,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,02,889	1,70,622	1,70,622	2,78,911
Per mile of Ry. do.	62	102	3	167
Total to correspond ing date do.	4,58,766	8,67,769	29,132	13,55,667

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 4,089
Ditto to date ..... " 27,333

I. M. RAILWAY.

Week ending 6th August, 1898

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	933	940	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	35,720	39,692	...	972	10,881	...
Parcels, &c.	44,269	65,651	..	21,285	...	1,18,271
Goods						
Other earnings	3,190	7,753	..	4,563	...	2,067
Total for week	83,279	1,10,104	...	26,825	...	...
Aggregate	5,30,149	6,39,606	...	...	...	1,09,457

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRYDON—August 10, at Teckulpar Tea Estate, the wife of K Brydon, of a son.
COLE—August 11, at Lahore, the wife of S H Maule Cole, Store-keeper, North-Western Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FORSTER—BEAL—August 11, at Naini Tal, Kumaon, by the Rev J L Humphrey, Lieutenant-Colonel John Burton Forster, 2nd Battalion, the Royal Irish Regiment, to Frances Kate Mary, eldest daughter of E Wallis R Beal, Esq, of 27 Canonbury Park, N, London, N.

DEATHS.

CRAUFURD-LINDSAY—August 8, at Tundla, Wilford Robert, second dearly loved son of W P Craufurd-Lindsay, aged 5 years and 8 months.
CROCKETT—August 9, at Hursingpore, Tirhoot, John Gale Crockett, suddenly, of cholera, aged 22 years.
DRAPER—August 9, at Murree, Richard Martin Draper, Night Station Master, North Western Railway, Lahore.
WATT—July 31, at Rojhanwali, of apoplexy, J J Ward, late Guard, Southern Punjab Railway, and formerly of 1st Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1898.

IF 60,000 men have to be sent to the frontier to resist an invader, what will be the position of the Native regiments in regard to the supply of European officers? That is the problem which Captain C. H. Clay of the 43rd Gurkha Rifles, set himself to consider in a paper which obtained second prize, and is published in the *Journal* of the United Service Institution of India. The estimated strength of the supposed army, concentrated on the frontier to fight a foreign enemy can not be considered excessive or extravagant. In the last Afghan war the fighting strength of the army in the second campaign was 58,000 or 60,000 men. In the recent frontier war from 60,000 to 70,000 were in the field or on the lines of communication. It would be perhaps more in accordance with the actual requirements when an enemy threatens the frontier, to put the strength of the defending army at 120,000 men. By taking half those figures however Captain Clay gets the calculations as to the number of officers required at the outset, and to meet the drain of war, into manageable compass. The Germans put the average losses of a year's campaign at forty per cent. for the infantry, twenty per cent. for the cavalry, and twelve per cent for the train. A division of all arms in India has 15,000 fighting men, including seven native infantry regiments and three native cavalry, the rest being British. Each regiment of native infantry has eight European officers on the peace footing and on the war footing twelve; the cavalry having nine on the peace and ten on the war footing. Consequently on taking the field it is necessary to supply thirty-two infantry and three cavalry officers for each of the four divisions, constituting the army of 60,000 men. To these have to be added twelve or thirteen additional Staff Corps officers required under the regulations on the mobilisation of a division. About forty-eight additional officers must be appointed for staff and regimental duties for the native regiments; to say noting of the officers required for the lines of communication and departmental services. When a division was sent in 1895 for the relief of Chitral, from fifty to sixty regimental officers were withdrawn from their corps to meet the commissariat and transport requirements and many others to replace commissariat officers in cantonments who had been sent to the front. To these again must be added officers detailed to purchase and hire transport animals, to open rest camps on the internal lines of railway during concentration, and provide for the needs of the depots of regiments on service and the training of reservists. In round numbers seventy-four additional officers will be required for the native regiments in each division, and consequently three hundred for a force of sixty thousand men. With this increase the native regiments will have one British officer to each company, while each of the British regiments brigaded with them, will have three officers per company. Yet British troops, being as a German authority expressed it "less disconcerted" by the incidents of battle than men of other races, do not require so much leading. Is it altogether wise to limit the British officers in a native regiment to one-third the number deemed requisite for the efficient handling of a British regiment?

Having shown that three hundred additional officers are required for the native troops in four divisions, on the war footing according to the present scale, Captain Clay points out that, accepting the percentage of wastage given by the statistics of modern campaigns, five hundred officers will be needed in the first year; three hundred to place the force in the field and two hundred to replace casualties. Where is this to be found? Clearly a reserve of officers is essential, and it is equally clear that at present it does not exist. The wrier proceeds to examine the possibility of creating such a reserve, and discusses in detail the different sources from which it might be recruited. Although by the regulations native regiments should have the war complement of officers when taking the field, they have, as a matter of fact been sent to the front with their ordinary quota, and no inconvenience has resulted. But it is one thing to send regiments with only a few officers against undisciplined tribesmen who cannot manœuvre, and have no artillery, and quite another to send them against troops, their equals in discipline and equipment. A small number of officers is sufficient and economical in the one case; in the other the under officering of regiments would be a very dangerous experiment. The conclusion is that when Indian troops have to meet these of other Powers under the conditions of a modern battle, in which heavy losses are to be expected, there must be a large increase in the number of officers. That is, indeed self-evident. The corollary is that when India is involved in war with a European Power it will be necessary to have at hand a reserve of officers considerably exceeding rather than falling short of the five hundred required under the present regulations to meet the needs of the first campaign. It is reasonable to expect that a war on the frontier may give rise to a certain degree of unrest in parts of the country; it will be necessary to strengthen therefore civil administration and the police, so as to maintain internal order.

A reserve of officers must be available that can be sent to the front without withdrawing from their ordinary duties civil servants and police officers. Outside these Departments the Government employes in the Public Works, the Telegraph, the Post Office, Forests, Opium and Salt Departments might be available, though the demands for engineers and telegraphists for temporary lines on or beyond the frontier would absorb a certain number. Merchants, barristers, lawyers and the like could not afford to leave their business or professional practice to serve temporarily in the army. There remain non-military men in England and the Colonies, a considerable number of whom would no doubt be willing to volunteer. But such men would be useless in a native regiment, knowing nothing of the vernaculars, or of caste usages or the habits and prejudices of natives; ignorant of drill or discipline, they could not control or lead native troops. In British regiments they would soon acquire the necessary drill, and amongst British officers they would soon learn how to command. They might thus set free a certain number of British officers for service in native regiments. To qualify subalterns for such employment they should be encouraged in time of peace to pass six months in a native regiment and to learn a vernacular language. such preparation to be regarded as a first step to the Staff Corps. The paper suggests that the ten appointments to the Indian Public Works given annually to pupils from Coopers Hill should be conditional on an agreement to serve temporarily in the army in case of war, and in the volunteers in any case. It is admitted that these measures, and others into the details of which we cannot enter, will not suffice to give the reserve of officers required but they will go someway towards it. It may be necessary to consider the expediency of giving commissions more freely to capable non-commissioned officers, to native gentlemen of position, and volunteer officers. But the main reliance must be on the British regiments not going to the front, and therefore better able to spare officers for the native regiments, the vacancies being supplied by officers passed rapidly through Sandhurst or from the militia and volunteers at home. These suggestions may not be adequate, but they deserve consideration. They are especially useful in so far as they draw attention to the imperious necessity of increasing the number of British officers in the native regiments when on a war footing.

THE present decade has seen a remarkable change for the better in the milk and butter supply of Bombay, together with the rise and development of a considerable export trade in the latter product. Ten years ago every household in Bombay was dependent upon the uncleanly *gowlee* for its milk supply, and also for its butter, except when Danish or other European butter in tins was purchased. The first impetus towards dairying on Western models was given by Mr. Ozanne, the Director of Agriculture, who in 1890 brought out to Bombay a Swede who started a dairy, in which the Lavel separator was used. In a short time the Swede relinquished the business, and Mr. Patuck became the agent of the Lavel separator which he continues to import. Where the foreigner had failed a townsman succeeded. Mr. Brennan, who had just then retired from the Port Trust service on pension, started the Western Dairy Company in 1891, at Mount Road, Mazagon, and it flourishes to this day. This success lead others to follow his example, and there are now some twenty dairy companies in Bombay of varying size. Several of them are only creameries where cream purchased from *gowlees* is worked into butter by hand. But the largest and best either keep their own cows or purchase milk in large quantities from suburban *gowlees*, carefully testing each day's supply, and use the separator in the manufacture of butter. These dairies have done an inestimable service to the public in rendering the city no longer dependent upon the *gowlees* with their ill concealed predelection for watering down their milk from any source that happens to be handy, no matter how contaminated, and for supplying butter that is soft, liquid, and and unpalatable. The dairy-made butter is cheaper and of course fresher, than the tinned article sent from Denmark and other European countries, the demand for which has considerably declined since the local dairies have been able to offer quite as good an article at a lower price. While English or Danish butter melts when sent to a tropical climate, the tinned product of the best local daires, such as that of the Western Company, remains firm. The exportation of Bombay butter dates back about six years, and here too the Western Dairy Company led the way. In response to numerous enquiries from places up-country too far from Bombay for the product to be sent off in baskets, Mr. Brennan commenced to tin his butter for consumption in distant places, and gradually enquiries from Calcutta and other large towns in India were supplemented by requests for quotations from abroad. This article of food is now exported by various firms in large and increasing quantities to Ceylon, Rangoon, the Straits Settlements, China, Aden, the East Coast of Africa, and the Persian Gulf, and it is also used on many Ocean liners.

This new industry has grown so rapidly as to attract the attention of the stock-keepers' journals at Home, which have expressed their opinion that the butter cannot at all equal the English product, and is little better than margarine. As a matter of fact however, butter made under proper conditions from buffalo milk is superior to that of the cow fed in English pastures, for, the simple reason that the milk is much richer. It has been ascertained that eight or ten lbs. of buffalo milk will make a pound of butter, while 14 or 16 lbs. of English cow's milk is required for the same quantity. It may be remarked in passing that for this reason the use of a lacometer to find out the strength of buffalo milk is of very little value, since the instrument is made for the purpose of testing the product of English cows, and not for Indian cattle. The householder who thinks that the lacometer can be relied upon to show whether his milk is pure or not is trusting to a broken reed. Any one desirous of bringing out a new patent might do worse than turn his attention to this subject. The fact that the lacometer is not to be relied upon, adds to the force of the contention that all dairies and cattle sheds in the town and island should be subjected to rules and regulations' the breach of which should be punishable, and that they should be periodically visited by Inspectors. Contaminated milk is a terrible propagator of enteric fever and other diseases, and the public should be protected against fraud on the part of milk sellers far more adequately than is at present provided for. The change is one which all honest dairymen would welcome for it would increase the confidence of consumers both locally and abroad, in the dairy manufactures of Bombay, and thereby increase the demand. The rapidity with which Bombay butter has obtained a good footing in distant markets, indicates that a great future is before the industry. It is significant of the possibilities of development that the Prince of Wales' Dairy Company is making experiments in the direction of manufacturing condensed milk, and there is a good chance of its succeeding in competing favourably with Swiss imports in the local market. Most of the dairies have been commenced on small capital, and have to purchase a part if not the whole of their milk supplies. But for all that they pay remarkably well. If one or two limited liability companies were formed, with sufficient capital to keep their own cows and buffaloes, well stabled and suitably fed, and with their dairies conducted on thoroughly business principles, we believe that the exportation of butter would so expand that in a short time Bombay would become the chief centre of the trade in Asia. She has already obtained that invaluable aid to business, a reputation' and she has certain natural advantages in regard to the manufacture not possessed by Calcutta, and other possible rivals. Owing to the dearness of railway freight it is only at or near the large ports that there can be any strong competition for the foreign trade, The British syndicate which it is said has been formed to invest money in starting industries in this country, and other capitalists might well consider whether this is not a mine the exploration of which would yield profitable results.

SOME two months back the visiting Justices in Bombay were informed that bi-weekly rounds to the houses in their respective sections would suffice, and later on it was understood that weekly visits would meet the object in view—the discovery of plague cases. Arrangements are now being made for more frequent rounds; but a Justice writes to say that this will not have much effect, unless a small police guard is furnished. He does not advocate a return to the harsh measures of last cold weather, but he says that in many of the worst sections the absence of compulsory powers on the part of the Justices is relied upon as exempting householders from the consequences of incivility and rudeness towards the visitors. Doors are often unceremoniously slammed in their faces, and their enquiries are not answered. Our correspondent believes that if a small guard was attached to each search party, such discourtesy would be prevented and cases would not be so often concealed. Justices who visit districts where a better class of people live may not have the same experience as our correspondent, but even if this defiant spirit is confined to the worst districts the matter requires the consideration of Government. If the forthcoming recrudescence is to be kept within narrower limits than before, a great deal will depend upon the prompt discovery of cases, and care should be taken to prevent the work of the visiting Justices being rendered useless.

A CHANGE of some importance has been sanctioned in connection with the reserve of camels, hitherto kept up by the Commissariat and Transport Departments to facilitate mobilization. They are now to be transferred to the charge of Native regiments preferably regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force, and those serving in the Punjab Command, so that they may be stationed in places where climatic conditions are favourable. This should accustom officers and men of the regiments to the care and management of camels, and enable effective supervision to be provided for the attendants entertained on mobilization for the large number of camels then required.

MR. LEVINGE officiates as Collector of Customs in Calcutta, *vice* Mr. Baker, officiating for Mr. Risley as Secretary to the Bengal Government.

WITH reference to paragraph 9 of Notification No 3306, dated the 30th July 1898, it is notified for general information that the rate of rupees ninety-four annas four for every hundred rupees has been fixed as the minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted for the three-and-a-half per cent loan of one hundred and twenty lakhs announced in the Notification of the 30th July last.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy may possibly visit Chittagong and Lower Assam en route to or from Burma.

WE regret to hear that Mrs. Griffiths, wife of Lieutenant Griffiths, of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, died yesterday at Quetta from tetanus.

AT an urgent meeting of the Corporation to be held this afternoon, a resolution will be received from the Standing Committee recommending an immediate appeal to the money market for 49 lakhs of rupees on account of the loan programme.

OUT of respect to the memory of the late Dr. Bahadurji the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, which was called yesterday for the purpose of considering the loan programme, was adjourned, after tributes to the work and worth of the deceased had been paid by Messrs. P. M. Mehta, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, G. W. Roughtos, D. E. Wacha, and others.

IT is understood that H. E. Lord Sandhurst will shortly pay a brief visit to several of the Districts where plague is most rife. No arrangements have yet been made respecting His Excellency's projected visit to Simla, and it may possibly be abandoned if the present increase of plague in various parts of the Presidency is continued.

AT the Central Police Offices yesterday morning, Mr. R. H. Vincent, C. I. E., Commissioner of Police, performed the ceremony of presenting a gold watch to Namdar Ardeshir, a Parsee Iranee, who keeps a tea and coffee shop at Bellasis Road, near the Parsee Statue—the scene of the late riots— in recognition of the valuable services rendered by him to the Police and the Military during the riots, by keeping his shop open day and night and supplying them with refreshment without any charge. During the trial of the rioters at the Byculla Prison, the generous Iranee accommodated the police, witnesses and legal gentleman with similar indulgences at his own expense. The ceremony was performed in the presence of several leading Mahomedans, Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali and Superintendent Nolan all of whom spoke in very high terms of the receipient. The Commissioner in presenting the watch congratulated the Iranee who in return thanked Mr. Vincent for the recognition of his small services to the Sirkar.

AT the annual railway Conference now sitting at Simla the question of light railways on the frontier for strategic purposes will be fully threshed out. Two points will obviously have to be considered: (1) the programme of lines to be constructed leisurely in time of peace; (2) preparations to be made for lines that may actually have to be laid as rapidly as possible, when a campaign is in progress. The question of gauge should also be finally settled.

THE following District Order has been published at Lucknow:—"Commanding Officers are requested to furnish to the Sanitary Officer, Oudh District, Lucknow, the names of any officers or men who wish to be vaccinated for (typhoid) enteric fever. From recent observations it is believed that the vaccination will afford protection from the disease for life."

THE following cricket fixtures have been made by the Simla Cricket Club: return match against Patiala team, October 6th and 7th; annual match against Mr. Panthaki's Parsee eleven, October 11th, 12th and 13th. Prince Ranjitsinghji will play for the Patiala team.

THE second forecast of the monsoon will shortly be issued. Mr. Eliot, Meteorological Reporter, holds, we understand, that the duration of the rains will probably be normal, i.e., to the middle of September, and that they will be fairly well distributed. Present indications point to the absence of cyclonic storms during the closing period of the monsoon.

PENDING the arrival of Surgeon-Colonel Stephen from Assam, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Roe has been in charge of the current duties of the office of Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, in addition to his own duties as Sanitary Commissioner. He is now gazetted to a year's furlough, and is succeeded by Surgeon-Major Bamber, Civil Surgeon, Rawal Pindi.

MR. BARROW, editor of the *Indian Planters' Gazette*, writing in reference to the "Mermaid" case, says: "At the request of Mr. F. W. Lethbridge, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate of Rawal Pindi, I desire to express my regret for having published in the issue of the *Indian Planters' Gazette* of the 16th July last an incorrect statement that he was under arrest in connection with this case, and I apologise for having done so."

THERE are about 750 exhibits in the Simla Fine Arts Show, the water-colours and oils being about equal in number, and the water-colours rather better in quality than the oils, while the photographic and black-and-white sketches are excellent. There are a large number of miscellaneous and fancy exhibits, but not so many native contributions as usual. The hanging arrangements are good, and great credit reflects upon Major Day, R. E., Honorary Secretary, Major Carson, Assistant Secretary, and the Executive Committee for their management generally. The show is of a distinctly high class all round.

THE highly satisfactory increase in the earnings of Indian railways continues. Up to the 30th July, from the 1st April last, the North-Western Railway was over 45 lakhs better than in the corresponding period of 1897, the G. I. P. 29, Rajputana-Malwa 18-1-2, Bombay-Baroda over 10, and East Indian over 7 lakhs. The only losses for the same period worth mentioning are on the Southern lines, viz., the Southern Mahratta nearly 7 lakhs, South Indian 2, Mysore section of South Mahratta 1-3-4, and Madras Railway over 1-1-2 to the bad. The total improvement of all the railways on the date mentioned was nearly 127 lakhs.

THE "Indian Medical Record" says: "While people in Calcutta, like a man recovering consciousness after some violent catastrophe, are beginning to look about them in a half bewildered way, and to ask themselves in a spirit of incredulous surprise what has become of the wonderful plague which was burst upon them like a bomb some three months ago, we would like very much to know how the official sponsors view the behaviour of the strange bantling, on which they were so eager to confer the redoubtable cognomen of Plague and exhibit in the face of the whole world." We fear our contemporary is a little too hopeful, for during the last week the fell disease has been again making itself heard. We wish that, like our contemporary, we could believe Professor Haffkine wrong in his diagnosis. We not only cease to question the fact of the plague being in Calcutta, but we are of opinion that "sporadic" has for some time past been a wrong epithet to apply to it.

THE inquiry by the Cantonment Magistrate of St. Thomas's Mount into the charge against Private Knight in the shooting case at Poonamalli has concluded and the prisoner committed for trial. Mr. Powell, the Public Prosecutor, who conducted the case for the Crown, in summing up, said the evidence of the boys who accompanied the deceased and of the jutka driver went to show there was deliberation on the part of the accused in committing the act. Treating the case as a reasonable man, the only conclusion he could come to was that the act was deliberately done and not accidental. The question for consideration was what was the prisoner's intention. It could not have been to commit murder. As the prisoner was undefended, he (Mr. Powell), as counsel for the prosecution, had watched the prisoner's case as well as that of the prosecution, and he had tried to find a reasonable explanation for his conduct, but could not find one. The only explanation he (Mr. Powell) could offer was that although the prisoner was not actually drunk yet he was in a semi-drunken state and while in that state he acted recklessly. The question whether prisoner had committed culpable homicide, caused grievous hurt, or caused death by a rash and negligent act, would have to be determined by the jury. The act, according to the story of the prosecution, was a most barbarous one, and the accused and his comrade, Driver Gerrard of the 42nd Field Artillery were wanting in ordinary humanity. They made no attempt to relieve the wounded boy by getting out of the bandy staunching his wounds and taking him to the hospital at Poonamalli. Instead of doing this they drove away

SOME interesting correspondence has been going on in Ceylon on the subject of plantain flour, which the "Ceylon Times" regards as a prospective local industry. Mr. Byrde, the Government Agent of one of the Ceylon districts, sent recently to the Colonial Secretary, at Colombo, a sample of plantain flour that had been prepared from Ceylon plantains by his European head-clerk, and he inquired whether it would not be well to encourage the manufacture as an industry. The Colonial Secretary referred the matter to the Superintendent of the School of Agriculture at Colombo, and the Superintendent seems altogether hopeful that the thing might succeed. Plantain flour is recognised by all authorities as an excellent food and as being more nutritious than any of the ordinary starch flours in the market; and in London it fetches a price of sixpence a pound, which the Superintendent thinks should pay the producer in Ceylon. In Australia a rising and profitable article of export is "dried plantains" rather than dried flour. Dried plantains can be packed in boxes, like figs, whereas flour has to be put into sealed tins for transport, and, in the process of simple drying, labour is saved as compared with the making of flour. Anyway the Superintendent is taking the matter up seriously, sending samples of the flour to America and to London for report. Meanwhile he asks for estimates as to the cost of production per lb. and the approximate quantity of flour that might be produced per month in the district referred to if the industry was encouraged.

IN his annual report for 1897, Mr. J. M. T. Filgate, the Inspector General of Prisons, narrates a remarkable instance of escape from the Shikarpur prison. At about 4 a. m. one morning last winter, a convict overseer on patrol duty observed that a roughly constructed ladder was standing against a corner of the enclosure wall in the neighbourhood of the condemned cells. He immediately gave the alarm when it was speedily discovered that three convicts, who had been occupying the condemned cells, were missing. The condemned cells in the Shikarpur Prison each consist of a cell with, in front, a small yard enclosed at the sides, front, and top, with iron bars. From the statements of the recaptured prisoners, and as the result of further investigation, it would appear that two of the runaways succeeded in forcing their way through the iron barred tops of their cell yards, thereafter assisting the third prisoner to do the same. The three prisoners then proceeded to unroof a vacant solitary cell adjoining the condemned cells, and with the material thus obtained constructed a rough ladder with the aid of which, supplemented by their blankets, the prisoners succeeded in scaling the main enclosure wall and dropping into the adjoining prison garden though in doing so one of the three fractured his leg. Three convict officers who were, in connect on with the above escapes, deemed to have shown a want of vigilance, were reduced. The three prisoners were all recaptured within forty-eight hours. Cells containing prisoners under sentence of death are invariably placed in charge of a special Police sentry and this was the case as regards the Shikarpur condemned cells on the above occasion. When Mr. Filgate first heard that the prisoners stated that they had forced their way through the barred tops of the enclosed yards of their cells, he was extremely sceptical as to the truth of what they said, for he regarded such a feat as an impossibility. After recapture, however, one of the three men in the presence of the District Superintendent of Police and of the Superintendent of the Prison repeated the performance of wriggling his way through the bars in question.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ESCAPE OF THE GOVERNOR OF MANILA.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

The swift German auxiliary cruiser Augusta has arrived at Hong Kong, bringing General Augusti, the Captain General of Manila.

The officers of the vessel are reticent, and details of the escape of the Governor are not obtainable, but conjectures are rife.

It is announced at Madrid that General Augusti is returning to Spain, having transferred his command to the Deputy Captain General.

THE SPANISH EVACUATION OF CUBA.

Marshal Blanco has also resigned the Governorship of Cuba, declining to superintend the Spanish evacuation of the Island.

BOMBARDMENT AND SURRENDER OF MANILA.

Aug 16

Telegraphic advices received to-day state that Manila surrendered unconditionally on Saturday last after the bombardment of the outskirts of the city by the American forces.

General Augusti, the Spanish Captain General, escaped in the launch of a German cruiser which was in waiting.

The city is reported to have suffered no damage.

THE LOSS OF SPAIN'S COLONIAL EMPIRE.

The Madrid press discuss the loss of the Spanish Colonial Empire in a tone of philosophic resignation.

The Madrid Provinces remain tranquil.

THE IRISH CENTENARY OF 1898.

Aug. 15.

The Foundation-stone has been laid of a monument which is to be erected in Dublin to Wolfe Tone and the United Irishmen to celebrate the centenary of 1898.

The ceremony was made the occasion for an immense nationalist demonstration, at which the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of Dublin, Irish members of Parliament and delegates from many continental cities and from the United States attended.

Perfect order prevailed throughout the ceremony.

RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN IN THE FAR EAST.

A semi-official Russian statement declares that Russia is solely anxious to secure her recently gained advantages in the Far East and contemplates no fresh acquisitions.

It is further stated that Russia has no desire to injure the economic interests of Great Britain.

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET.

In the County championship matches Surrey has beaten Sussex by 73 runs.

THE POONA TRAGEDY..

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, Aug. 16.

The murder of Aga Hasham Shah arose from a quarrel for some money, Jewa was cashier and used to keep always large amounts of money with him. Aga Hasham Shah came and asked for money, and he refused, Hashan Shah lost his temper, abused him, who in turn also lost his temper; Jewa as he was cashier, always kept handy a revolver and in a fit of rage drew the weapon out,when Hasham Shah turned to leave him and shot him thrice in the back. one of the bullets entered the shoulder, passing through the lung, came out at the breast. The second bullet pierced the heart, and the third lodged in the abdomen. The two first were not found, but the third was extracted by Dr. Easdin. Not much sympathy is said to have existed between the murderer and his victim prior to the occurrence and accused it is thought long harboured a grudge against him. As soon as the deed was committed, Jewa locked himself in his room, but the servants broke open and disarmed him. The accused when in the Bolai Chowkey, made a voluntary confession before Mr. Carvalho. He repeated the words that had been used by deceased, and gave other sundry reasons, admits having shot him but says the shot which struck the servant was accidental.

The prisoner was taken under police escort of three armed men and a chief constable to the Sassoon Hospital to have his wounds dressed. He is a shorthick set man with heavy features and sullen appearance. His face was distorted, out lips swollen, one eye closed. Doctor Easden assisted by European Nurscs dressed his wounds. This afternoon accused was taken back to chowkey, he will be placed before the city Magistrate to-morrow. The body of Hasham Shah will be embalmed and taken to burial to Kurbella.

A large body of friends and relatives of Aga Khan's came from Bombay yesterday; telegrams were sent to all parts of the country. A large number of persons are expected to come from Mecca to attend the funeral. It is stated that his Highness will sail immediately after hearing the sad news. Mr. Fleming Inspector of Police is engaged in recording the statements of large number of witnesses.

PLAGUE IN HUBLI.

There were 70 plague cases and 71 deaths recorded in Hubli town on the 13th instant; one imported case from Belgaum found in Poona Cantonment was sent to Sassoon Hospital. In Bhore State, 4 cases, 2 deaths recorded in village of Mahuli near Satara has been attacked with plague.

In Hubli there were twelve cases amongst Europeans in the General Hospital, of whom seven have been discharged, and five remain under treatment; all the cases are progressing well. Surgeon E. S. Chenoi, Chief Medical Officer, Southern Mahratta Railway who is in charge of the European General Hospital there, inoculated more than 3,000 persons.

CRICKET.

POONA GYMKHANA vs. DHONDY ELEVEN.

The annual cricket match between Poona Gymkhana and Mr. Dhondy's eleven from Bombay commenced to-day, the weather was fine, but the ground was not satisfactory, for criketing, visitors went in first and made 70 runs, nearly eight of their men were caught out the best score was made by Bande and Nursoo. Gymkhana team had same luck, their sevon men were caught out; the fielding of both teams were smart not a single chance being let off. A good concourse of spectators surrounded the enclosure and applauded every bit of smart play. The following are the scores:—

MR. DHONDY ELEVEN.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Divekar, c Deas, b Greig	5	not out	0
Chonkar, c Greig, b Deas	1	c Greig, b Deas	0
Bhide, c Deas, b Greig	11	not out	0
Bhandare, c Sprott, b Greig	9	c Beresford, b Greig	5
Masurkar, c Sale, b Deas	3		
Banda, b Greig	25		
Shroff, b Greig	0		
Pranjpe, c Beresford, b Deas	0	> to bat	
Baput, c Bradford, b Deas	0		
Narsoo, not out	14		
Dhondy, c and b Greig	0		
Extras	2		
Total	70		

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Captain Greig	107	32	10	6
Deas	130	28	17	4
Sale	25	5	1	0

POONA GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

Capt Greig, c Paranjpe, b Bhide	1
Mr Bond, b Banda	21
Major Beresford, c Masurkar, b Bhandare	16
Surgn-Major Martin, run out	3
Mr Pocock, c Chonkar, b Banda	4
Mr Sale, c Paranjpe, b Bhide	18
Mr Sprott, b Banda	2
Mr Deas, c Banda, b Bhide	6
Mr Bradford, c Paranjpe, b Bhide	3
Surgn-Capt Heffernan, not out	1
Extras	2
Total	78

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Chonkar	45	15	5	0
Bhide	74	23	5	5
Bhandare	30	13	1	1
Banda	60	23	4	3

The match will be resumed to-morrow.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

SIMLA, Aug. 16.

The Viceroy presided to-day at the meeting of the annual Railway Conference, but the results will not be made public until later.

TROOPS FOR BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

A detachment of gunners, with hospital assistants, armourers and followers has been applied for from India for service in British East Africa.

NEW STATION HOSPITAL FOR COLABA.

An additional grant of a lakh of rupees has been sanctioned by the Government of India for expenditure during the current year on the construction of a new Station Hospital at Colaba.

THE ACTING DIRECTOR OF TELEGRAPHS.

Mr. Maclean has arrived at Simla to officiate as Director-General of Telegraphs, vice Mr. Reynolds proceeding on leave.

GENERAL MONEY.

General Money arrives here from Cawnpore on Friday on two months' leave.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S ORDERS.

Lieutenant Knowles 4th Bombay Cavalry, officiates as squadron officer, 1st Bengal Lancers.

Captain Buist, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent officiates as Military Secretary to Hyderabad Resident vice Sorel l on leave.

LT. LETHBRIDGGE vs. THE "INDIAN PLANTERS GAZETTE."

CALCUTTA, August 16.

Before Justice P. O. Kinealy, Mr. Edwards renewed his application in the suit of, Lieutenant Lethbridge, Cantonment Magistrate, Rawul Pindi, vs. A. S. Barrow, Editor, "Indian Planters, Gazette" for defamation in connection with the horse "Mermaid". He applied for admission of plaint on behalf of Lieutenant Lethbridge. Plaintiff claims Rs. 10,000 as damages. His Lordship allowed plaint to be admitted. In the last issue of the "Indian Planters' Gazette," the Editor published a complete correspondence between that journal and the solicitors of Lieutenant Lethbridge, and also tendered the following apology at the request of Lieutenant F. W. Lethbridge, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Rawul Pindi; "I desire to express my regret for having published in an issue of the "Indian Planters' Gazette" of 16th July last an incorrect statement that he was under arrest in connection with this case, and I apologise for having done so. I further willingly undertake not to permit any comments of any nature whetever to appear in the *Indian Planters' Gazette* whilst the said, case is sub-judice.—Signed A. S. Barrow, Editor *Indian Planters' Gazette*.

The solicitors of Lieutenant Lethbridge were not however, satisfied with this apology.

KARAD AND PLAGUE.

(THE SECRETARY, BHATIA SAMAJ.)

KARAD, August 16.

Karad, which was a scene of horror last year in this season, is quite free from plague this year, through the excellent arrangement of Mr. C. E. Palmer, Assistant Collector. Mr. Bhagwat, the Chairman, has been making great exertions in the plague work entrusted to him, and the whole town is thanking him for his ardent efforts.

THE PROPOSED MUNICIPAL LOAN.

Rs. 49 LAKHS TO BE RAISED.

At the meeting of urgency of the Municipal Corporation called for this afternoon, the following letter from the Commissioner, along with the Standing Committee's resolution, will be considered:—

Sir,—With reference to the report of the Committee of the Corporation, dated the 6th instant, recommending the raising of a loan of Rs. 53 lakhs, instead of Rs. 63 lakhs, as originally proposed, which was adopted by the Corporation on the 8th idem, I have the honor to state that it is very desirable that we should advertise for our loans as early as practicable during the current month.

2. With regard to the last instalment of Rs. 5 3-4 lakhs of the 15 3-4 lakhs loan and the 1st and 2nd instalments aggregating Rs. 18 lakhs of the 25 lakhs loan, we are now in a position to invite tenders. In the case of the 19 1-4 lakhs loan, we await only the sanction of the Government of India to the loan to take up the 1st instalment of 5 1-4 lakhs. This sanction may be expected any day now.

3. The position therefore is this, that if we take up only 5 1-4 lakhs instead of the full loan of 19 1-4 lakhs, we shall, in a few days, be able to advertise for tenders for 29 lakhs.

4. It has to be remembered that in the case of the 20 lakhs Plague Loan, a Notification in the *Government Gazette* is not necessary.

5. If, therefore, the loan proposals already approved by the Corporation could be modified so as to enable me to take up 49 lakhs, I could approach the Market for this sum in a very short time.

6. It is this consideration alone, viz., an early entry into the Market, that induces me to make this revised proposal.

7. It is possible that in the case of an emergency I may have to ask that temporary arrangements be made next May or June for accommodation from the Bank of Bombay for two or three months till we float our next season's loans, but this consideration is not enough, in my opinion, to outweigh the necessity of our advertising for our loans as early as possible.—I have, &c.,

P. C. H. SNOW, Commissioner.

At the meeting of the Standing Committee held on the 11th inst, it was—

Resolved: That the Commissioner's letter, No. 11873, dated the 11th August 1898, be forwarded to the Corporation, with reference to their Resolutions No. 4054, dated the 4th August 1898, and No. 4272, dated the 8th August 1898, with the recommendation of the Standing Committee that the proposal therein made be sanctioned.

That the Commissioner be authorized, in anticipation of the sanction of the Corporation, to advertise for tenders for the loans for Rs. 49,00,000 now proposed.

That a requisition for calling a meeting of urgency of the Corporation for the consideration of this matter be forwarded to the President.

MILITARY NEWS.

The following appointments are made: Deolali Depot—Major Kellie, South Lancashire Regiment, to be Commandant, vice Colonel Fitzherbert, whose tenure of the appointment has expired.

16th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant R. C. Smith, Gloucestershire Regiment, to be Officiating Squadron Officer.

Native Artillery.—Captain G. R. Lamb to be Commandant, Punjab Garrison Battery, vice L. C. Gordon appointed Commandant No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery.

Native Mountain Artillery.—Lieutenant Kelly, No. 18 Company, Southern Division, to be Officiating Subaltern, vice Edmann, granted 1 year's furlough.

4th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant Quin, Officiating Wing Officer, 27th Madras Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

4th Gurkhas.—Lieutenant Hutchinson to be Quarter Master.

2-4th Gurkhas.—Lieutenant Perreau, Officiating Wing Officer, 14th Madras Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

4th Madras Pioneers.—Lieutenant Grattan, Officiating Wing Officer, 22nd Madras Light Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

7th Bombay Lancers.—Lieutenant Loring, Supernumerary, to be Squadron Officer, vice Captain Vincent, promoted to Squadron Command pro tem. Lieutenant Wilkinson, Supernumerary, to be Squadron Officer, vice Lieutenant Ware, vacated on appointment to Political Department

19th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant D'Oyly, Wiltshire Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer.

Meerwara Battalion.—Lieutenant Regan, 6th Madras Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer.

Military Works Department.—On return from leave Captain F. A. Wilson is transferred from the Bombay Sappers and Miners to the Military Works Department and posted to the Bengal Command. On completion of his tour of sub-marine mining duty, Lieutenant Rundle, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Military Works Department, Bombay Command. The posting of Captain Swainson, Royal Engineers, to the Bengal Command is cancelled.

Indian Sub-marine Mining Company.—Lieutenant Iles, Royal Engineers, is posted to this company, vice Lieutenant Rundle.

The undermentioned officers having passed the examination in Army Signalling at Kasauli Central School are granted special certificates: Lieutenants McClelan, 4th Dragoon Guards, Mathew Launowe, the Queen's Regiment, Rawling, Somerestshire Light Infantry, Evans, King's Own Scottish Borderers, Hickie Gloucestershire Regiment, 2nd Lieutenant Walker, Royal Highlanders, Lieutenant Johnson, North Staffordshire Regiment, Colston, York and Lancaster Regiment, Byrne, The Connaught Rangers, Bogle, Corps of Guides Infantry, Wynter, 2nd Sikhs, Captain Bolton, 13th Bombay Infantry.

Lieutenant Chatterton G. D. L. 1st Sikh Infantry, s granted a certificate as Instructor.

FROCKS AND FASHIONS.

(BY A LADY CORRERPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 22.

"Vanitas vanitatum omnia vanitas." But "If this be vanity who'd be wise," for Oh dear, how pleasant it all is, and how difficult it is to reconcile oneself to the fact that the season is nearly over, and that all the delightful scenes which are always presenting themselves to the eye will soon be things of the past. It has been such a pretty season, the dress so particularly graceful, and the floral decorations everywhere so unusually charming. By the way I hear though, that the great extravagance in floral decorations at the London parties this year has had the effect of diminishing the number of entertainments. They add so materially to the cost, and people who cannot well afford to be so lavish give up the idea of having parties at all. But how beautiful they are!! Only this week we were at a delightful house, where the Blue Hungarian Band played on the staircase, and Mr. Farkoa charmed the crowd in the drawing-rooms. Replacing the chandeliers were large floral trophies, not baskets, nor bells, but a little of both. The mantelpieces were embedded with fuchias and roses, and the fire places filled with growing flowers, archways and alcoves were veiled with curtains of smilax and flower baskets of blooms hung overhead on the staircase. Palms filled all the corners in the hall, while high growing omniciation lilies figured in the supper room. In the drawing-room every table was loaded with roses save here and there, where the semi-circular tables had some twenty specimen glasses set close together, and each filled with similar blooms. I have described this to show you the wealth of decoration we are using.

I heard a good deal of conversation going on about the Duke of Manchester's engagement which people assert is not at an end, but only postponed for a year. At the same time there are financial difficulties in the way. The Duke's estates are burdened by the payment of no less than three jointures, there being three widows of Dukes of Manchester alive. Sydney, Duchess of Manchester, the present Duchess of Devonshire, who was one of the loveliest women of her day, and the Duke's mother who as a young American lady (Miss Consuelo Yznaga) took London by storm five-and-twenty years ago, and made Americans the fashion. I believe the Duke's relations are not pleased with his engagement. Miss Joan Wilson is very charming, tall, slender and very picturesque, but naturally they would like him to marry a much richer girl. Mr. Wilson allows his eldest, daughter, Lady Hartopp, £1,000 a year, and probably Miss Joan—as a Duchess—would get about treble that amount, but even that sum would be a mere drop in the ocean compared with the expenses of keeping up large estates and a ducal position. She is not going out anywhere just now. Mrs. Wilson being accompanied to balls and parties by Miss Enid Wilson, who is justly considered quite the loveliest girl in London. Although I don't think she has the stately grace of Lady Ulrica Duncombe nor the brilliant complexion of Lady Alice Montagu. I am longing to see the youngest daughter, who I am told is perfectly lovely. She is coming out next season.

One of the prettiest functions of the week has been the Duchess of Sutherland's garden party. Stafford House boasts of a lovely garden, approached by a terrace, at one end of which was a small tent. All London was there, occupying the innumerable chairs, so enjoyable a resting place that sunny afternoon. The flower beds were all ablaze with blooms, calceolarias, jeranium, and bright blue flowers, while the drawing-rooms, looked delightfully cool with any number of pure white lilies. Muslin gowns were every where glorified muslins, with medallion shaped pieces of black lace black spotted net, ecru and deeper tinted lace, these appliqued patterns arranged in lines from waist to the foot of the skirt, or merely in the form of side trimmings on either white or coloured muslins, with silk foundation. One remarkably pretty gown was of the palest blue muslin, with the pattern in fine black lace, the foundation being of brightest blue silk, the full bodice being trimmed in the same style, and with this was worn a large soft black picture hat. Another dress in ecru voile was fascinating in its simplicity. It was untrimmed save for enchings of the same material bordering the shaped skirt, and giving the necessary light fulness to the bodice and sleeves. The long wide ended sash was of chiffon over green silk, and the hat of green straw veiled with chiffon, and trimmed with ecru ostrich tips, and delicate pink roses and foliage. An ecru coloured sunshade faintly shot with green was used with this costume.

Every fabric this season must be soft and pliant, and as it must consequently be silk or silken, the new linens have had to consent to an alloy in their composition, an alloy of silk of course. The result is charming, and I saw some delightful new linens at Paquin's in Dover-street, which would make into really smart gowns, quite worthy of a place in our travelling trunk for autumn journeyings. Simple the dress must be of course in outline, and admitting cunning complexity only about the coat facings and fronts, but this cunning complexity, which at the first glance seems altogether simple is quite a feature in the Paquin frock, and the result is altogether charming, I hear the feather boa has become so ubiquitous in Paris, that it must very soon cease to be *chic*. The Parisienne always tucks it into her waist belt, thereby securing it without making it meet in front, and thus obscuring her dainty cravat or her charming neckband with its high points behind her ears. By the way every gown just now has this curved neckband gradually rising from the ordinary height in front into points that touch the ear, and cling closely to the neck. In one of the foulard dresses that are every where just now, I noticed a yoke and neckband appearing to be all in one, by having the same piece of Irish crochet lace stretched over both. The eliminating of the collar band line is altogether most graceful, and besides better defines one of the most subtle lines of the whole figure.

Turning to the theatres I am reminded of an amusing incident in Melbourne. Wilson Barrett was giving a performance of Othello and had "passioned" with more than his usual frenzy. Having stifled Desdemona in a business-like fashion he came down the stage, being first supposed to draw the tapestry together, leaving the smothered Miss Jeffries comfortably "corpsed" on the bed. But in his enthusiasm he did not quite close the arras, and while he was elocuting in the fore ground half the audience were tittering at the comic sight of the beautiful corpse in the rear sitting up and arranging her draperies to picturesque advantage. Having seen that the curves and lines of her ample form were correctly displayed by the fault of her white robes, Desdemona lay down and went dead again, while Wilson Barrett continued his riot.

How is it we manage to live as long as we do? I cannot think, for the microbe is a gentleman who is waiting for us everywaere and at every turn. To their usual cheery manner, the medical papers have begun to anticipate the holiday season. One of them has just encountered a cyclist, and warned him solemnly, that a spin along a dusty road ought to produce headache, depression, and symptoms which generally simulate poison of some kind. Road dust contains our old friends by the score, amongst the assortment of microbes being those of "pus, malignant œdema, tetanus, tubercle, and septicæmia." In fact one's only safeguard seems to be to ride with a mouth resolutely shut—a precaution which would certainly render any but a solitary ride—a singularly dull, and depressing exercise. It seems "madness to remember" Mr. Microbe—surely "t'were wisdom to forget" at any rate sometimes.

I hear from St. Petersburg, the poor ladies of the Tsaritsa's household are in despair at a request—which of course amounts to a command—to the effect that they should entirely give up smoking cigarettes in her presence. Now it is not easy to throw up cigarette smoking (if you enjoy it—I don't) even at the behest of one of the sweetest and most beautiful women in existence, and the fair sufferers have drawn up a petition to the Tsaritsa praying that she will recall her dread ukase. If I may venture to question the wisdom of a crowned head I should say that it seems to me to be rather an injudicious and unpopular thing to have done. Smoking is allowed in all the other courts of Europe. Indeed very many of the Empresses and Princesses smoke themselves—amongst them the Dowager Tsaritsa and her sisters, the Empress of Austria, Queen of Roumania, Queen of Portugal, Queen Regent of Spain who must greatly need the soothing fragrance of the narcotic herb poor thing; and many others. But the most inveterate smoker of them all is the Princess Irene, wife of Prince Henry of Prussia, who is as you know the Tsaritsa's very own sister. I wonder what answer the poor ladies' petition will receive, and if their August Mistress will relent?

I have just had a visit from a fox-hunting friend, also a M. F. H. They were both in the lowest of spirits respecting the very heavy mortality among the young hounds this season. They said it could not be accounted for, and the disease which has carried off so many promising puppies has been general in its visitations, no particular part of the country having suffered more than another. Rather singularly, it is only a month or two ago since trainers and owners of greyhounds were similarly puzzled, a scourge having visited most of the prominent kennels and cleared off many of the very promising hounds. One gentleman especially sustained heavy losses. He had just given close on £300 for a second season dog, and as ill-luck would have it, this animal was the first in his kennel which was unable to combat the pestilence. I wish some wise person would discover both the prevention and also the cure of this horrid disease.

A "Surprise dance" was given at Lady Savile's residence, in Stratford place, last night. The house was most beautifully illuminated and exquisitely decorated with flowers, but a sort of sadness hung over us all, for delightful as it was—we all knew it was the last ball of the season. Nevertheless it was of course hugely enjoyed and kept up as long as possible, in fact until well into next morning. With this function the London season of 1898 practically ends and society will now in a very few days be departing to the country—the seaside or the Continent—and given good weather. We probably shall find many fresher and cooler enjoyments waiting to replace those we are relinquishing for a time. At least we hope to.

POLICE DISHONESTY AT SATARA.

STRICTURES BY THE SESSIONS JUDGE.

Mr. Crump, Sessions Judge of Poona, has given the following judgment in the recent alleged murder charges:—In this case, Imperatrix vs Yeshwant bin Bapu, the Public Prosecutor, has, with the consent of the Court, withdrawn from the prosecution. The accused is, therefore, acquitted and discharged as provided in section 494 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The record of the case shows with sufficient clearness the reason for this course, but as it appears not only that there are no grounds whatever for believing the accused to be guilty, but that there has been a deliberate attempt on the part of the police to manufacture evidence against a man against whom any intelligent investigating officer must have seen that there was not a shadow of reasonable suspicion, it is absolutely necessary in the interests of justice to set out the facts at some length. The boy, Nabu, undoubtedly was drowned in the accused's well on the 2nd June 1898 in broad day light. The accused was working a mote on the well, in which work the boy had been assisting him with the consent of his father, Manu, who was grazing goats at the distance of 100 yards away. The accused's partner, Chima, was working in field close by; and there was a little girl named Abai, playing round about the well. There was absolutely no sort of ill-will between the accused and any member of the deceased family and the condition of the corpse, taken together with the fact that the boy was an excellent swimmer, points to the fact that he must have been stunned before falling into the water and thus lost his life. The accused stated that, in all probability, the boy fell from a tamarind tree which overhangs the well, though he nowhere pretended to have actually witnessed his fall. This theory is supported by the fact that his turban was found lying on the broken side of the well under the overhanging tamarind tree. The accused himself was the first person who gave information. Under such circumstance it is difficult to see how any one outside a lunatic asylum would seriously entertain the idea that there was any foul play in the matter. The alleged evasive answers given by the accused to Ahamad, a boy of 8 years old, are just such as a grown man would give to a child under the circumstances. He himself was working the mote, and no doubt did not make Ahamad's enquiry seriously. The fact also that he was working the mote would have prevented him from seeing the boy fall into the water, and the noise of the bullocks and the falling water would have prevented him, hearing any sound if there was any to hear. His conduct, as deposed to the boy's father, Manu, who came there silently after the boy's death the boy must have fallen in, looks to a slight extent suspicious; but it is only too likely that grief stricken father would give a highly coloured account of the matter. The persons who held the inquest appear to have entertained some suspicion as regards certain scratches on the body, and were quite justified in insisting for a "Post Mortem" examination nor can any person take exception to the conduct of the chief constable in proceeding to the village and investigating the matter; but I do distinctly say that in my opinion, the chief constable would scarcely, have failed, in materials which were before him to come to the conclusion that this was a case of accidental death. If he thought otherwise, he has merely shown great want of discretion. If this were all there would be no need to animadvert on his conduct. But unfortunately it is not all. His want of discretion led him to believe that a crime had been committed, and to prove that crime he or his subordinates (I do not attempt to apportion the responsibility have suborned the child Abai to give false evidence against the accused. This is a serious charge, but there are very strong grounds for making it. It is admitted that Abai was near the well The boy, Ahamad, questioned her as to Nabus whereabouts, and she said she did not know where he had gone. She was present when the deceased's father came to the well and took for the boy, and when the corpse was found in the water she said nothing. On the 3rd of January she said nothing. On the 4th the complainant was examined and stated that Abai was at the well. She was sent for by the chief constable, "but her statement was not recorded until the 5th June". The story she told to the committing Magistrate and to the chief constable as recorded by him is consistent with probabilities of the case, and her long delay in speaking is much against her. In the case of witness of maturer years I should not hesitate to assume malice; rather than believe a tale so wildly improbable but in a child of tender years it is impossible to form any such conclusion. If the matter had ended here the case would be one of suspicion only; but there is direct evidence to show that she was tutored. When she appeared to give evidence she was accompanied to the witness box by a police sepoy in plain clothes. He was ordered to withdraw. The girl was asked the usual preliminary questions, but would give no answer. Finally, she burst into tears, and protested that she know nothing of the matter, and that the police had tutored her. More than this she refused to say. The Court, therefore, examined her father who came with her from her village, and his evidence which I see no reason whatever to doubt, shows that the girl, taken from her home at 9 p.m. on Friday was the 3rd of June, and kept at the police post at Mhaswud until the morning of Sunday the 5th, and that when she returned home she told her father in detail how she had been induced by threats to make the statement which he did make in the Court of the committing Magistrate. The case is only too common; it is its exposure that is unfortunately rare. And it is difficult to see how an end can be put to these abominable malpractices which are a disgrace to the police department. It is almost impossible to speak temperately of such things when one remembers that an innocent man's life may be put in jeopardy by such foul means. In the present instance, I would strongly urge the necessity of an immediate and thorough enquiry into the manner in which the police investigation was conducted to be made by an independent officer.

Regarding the camps-of-exercise sanctioned for the ensuing cold weather we understand that the Lieutenant-Generals of Commands will make their own proposals for the small hill training camps which mark a new departure in India. Details as to artillery practice camps will probably be settled shortly on the usual lines. The cavalry manœuvres will begin early in January: the contry to be operated through being that between Umballa and Aligarh. Four regiments of British and eight of native cavalry will be utilised, and, it is hoped, four batteries of horse artillery. They will be formed into two divisions of three brigades each. It is proposed to concentrate the divisions 160 miles apart, the troops being equally divided. Regiments and batteries moving in relief will share in the manœuvres.

It may have been noticed that under the contract between the Secretary of State and the Delhi-Umballa Kalka Railway Company, the gauge of the Simla-Kalka line is to be 2ft. This would seem to show that the Government of India are obstinately sticking to their opinion as to the gauge of hill railways and feeder-lines: in other words that they prefer tramways to railways. It is much to be regretted that the Viceroy cannot see his way to adopting the 2ft. 6in. gauge as the ruling one, especially as it is not His Excellency but the late Director General of Railways who is primarily responsible in this particular instance. It is an open secret that the bulk of expert opinion—military, engineering and commercial, is now in favour of the 2ft. 6in gauge; and His Excellency has yet time to change his opinion.

SOCIETY FOR PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN INDIA.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTION.

As briefly stated in our telegrams, a public meeting was held at the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms on the Calcutta Esplanade on Saturday evening for the purpose of inaugurating a Society for the Protection of Children in India. Mr. Justice Pratt occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance. The proceedings opened with a hymn followed by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Goldsmith. The Rev. Mr. Hart then stated the objects of the meeting. The reason why it was decided to form this Society was that India was a land where very little mercy was shown to children and the helpless. If proof of this was needed they had only to go into the by-lanes and tramway junctions of the city to see the state of affairs that prevailed. There was a Society in Calcutta for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, but none for the protection of children. The President, Mr. Justice Pratt, next addressed the meeting. The presence, he said, of such a large gathering was a sufficient assurance that they recognised the necessity of the Society of the kind which the Rev. Mr. Hart had referred to. It would not possibly be out of place if he added his own testimony (a testimony derived from experience extending over twenty-nine years in this land—to a few facts and phases regarding the cruelty and oppression to which children are subjected in this country. He only proposed to refer to two of these phases that had come under his immediate observation in the exercise of his judicial functions when he was a magistrate in the interior. There was one form whereby children were sold at a young age for evil purposes. The law at present, he said, could and did mete out punishment to evil-doers in this respect, but the difficulty arose as to what was to be done with the children. In the generality of cases the children were taken by missionaries, but it often happened that a relative turned up later on and took away the child with the result that all the time and trouble expended on the child in question were lost. The other phase was that of branding young children. He was sorry to say that within his own experience two cases of this revolting cruelty came before him. In one case a poor little child wife, eight or nine years of age, who was insufficiently fed by her husband, took a little rice and sugar to appease her hunger. In the other case another little child wife-while bathing in a tank, innocently splashed some water on a youth passing by. What was done to these two little unfortunate innocent children? In both cases the mother-in-law held the child, while the husband with a red hot iron branded her in several places. In launching out an enterprise of this nature they must expect opposition. They had to deal with ignorance and prejudice. In times past considerable opposition was shown to humane reforms introduced by the Government of the day—reforms the utility of which was most fully recognised by every enlightened Hindu or Mohamedan. Reforms in this country, he said, must be brought about gradually. A resolution anent the formation of the Society and its management was then put to the meeting and carried, and after two more speakers hand addressed the meeting the proceedings terminated.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 8th August:—

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, 30th July 1898, stating that His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Navrosji Nasarvanji Wadia, C I E, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, vice Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, C S I, deceased.

Resolution.—Mr. Wadia is appointed to be a member of the following Committees:—Land and Railways and Bunders Committees.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 2nd August 1898, submitting his Storekeeper's report dated 30th July 1898, saying that a comparison has been made between actual stock and the ledger balances as at 31st March 1898, and requesting sanction to adjust the differences.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

MODY BAY ESTATE.

Read Trustees' Resolution, dated 19th July 1893, deferring consideration of the question of granting free occupation of land to Lessees on the Mody Bay Estate during the time their buildings are under construction. Read minute by the Chairman, dated 3rd August 1898, concurred in by the other members of the Land and Railways Committee, proposing to extend the privilege conceded in Trustees' Resolution dated 6th February 1894, to all permanent leaseholds of not less than fifty years as follows:—(a) For buildings of one storey, no free time to be allowed. (b) For buildings costing less than Rs. 15,000, no free time to be allowed. (c) For buildings of two stories costing over Rs. 15,000, a maximum of six months' free building period to be allowed, for buildings of three stories costing not less than Rs. 25,000, nine months, and for buildings of four or more stories costing not less than Rs. 40,000, a maximum of twelve months. (d) Larger and more costly buildings, whether for residential or trade purposes, will be specially considered on their merits. (e) The abovementioned periods shall commence from the date of entry upon the land or any part of it, and rent shall commence from the date of completion of the building in carcase, or the end of the free period allowed in the above conditions, which ever may be earlier. (f) Extensions of time to cover non-forfeiture of deposit will only be allowed subject to the approval of the Trustees in each case, and subject to the condition that rent shall begin from the expiry of the period admissible under the above clauses.

Resolution.—The proposals recommended by the Land and Railways Committee are sanctioned, and due publicity should be given to these concessions

APOLLO RECLAMATION.

Read letter from Messrs. Gostling & Morris, Architects, dated 28th July 1898, forwarding two sheets of drawings showing the ground floor plan and the upper floor plans of the premises proposed to be erected on plots Nos. 5 and 14 at Apollo Reclamation, facing the Merchant Road, together with the general description and specification and requesting permission to proceed with the work of foundations directly the weather permits, subject to their obtaining Municipal sanction, and also on the understanding that the superstructure will not be proceeded with until the designs have received the approval of the Trustees; and adding that the building is estimated to cost about Rs 50,000. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 5th August 1898, reporting that he has carefully examined the plans and specification above referred to, making remarks and recommending that the floor plans submitted be approved subject to all Municipal By-laws being complied with.

Resolution.—The plans and specification submitted are approved, subject to the condition that all rules of the Port Trustees and Municipality of Bombay relating to buildings are conformed to. The verandahs on the west side may be allowed as designed, but, should proposals at any time be submitted for the erection of buildings on site No. 14, the provision of sufficient air space will have to be considered. As regards the verandahs over the Mandilk Road the Trustees will not offer any objection to the projection shown, but would prefer this being limited to 4 feet. Permission to proceed with the work of the foundations may be granted, and the ground may be made over on completion of the usual form of monthly tenancy lease pending the execution of the lease.

LINEN PIECE-GOODS.

Read note by the Chief Audit Clerk, Secretary's Office, dated 23rd June 1898, pointing out that there is no Heading in the Dock Scale of Rates under which "Linen Piece-Goods" are chargeable; saying, that the articles coming under that head are charged under any head at all that may appear right to the various clerks who make out the Chhapas; that in the absence of a proper heading under which the commodity can be distinctively charged, it is a source of considerable confusion of rates; that the confusion besides being a source of annoyance in the various offices is even a source of possible loss to the Trust and may be regarded as vexatious by the mercantile community, and proposing to open a heading in the Scale of Rates as "Linen Piece-goods" with an import and export rate, say of 7 annas per bale. Read minutes by members of the Docks Committee.

Resolution.—Linen piece-goods should in future be included under Item No. 150 of the Docks Scale of Rates, and be charged at the rate for "Flax," viz., 7 annas per bale subject to the sanction of Government. The wods "Linen Piece-goods" to be added to Item 150.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 6th August 1898.	Total from 1st April to 6th August 1898.	For week ending 5th August 1897.	Total from 1st April to 5th August 1897.
Vessels piloted into harbour	17	316	10	282
" piloted out of harbour	24	332	16	295
" transported	11	323	11	114
" attended to	2	47	3	43
" warped	2	30	1	20

The following gentleman cadets have been awarded prizes as the result of the recent examination for commissions held at the Royal Military College:—Sword of honour, Under Officer G. G. Cobden; sword for general efficiency and Queen Victoria medal, Gent. Cadet A. H. Watts; military administration, Gent. Cadet A. H. Watts; military law, Gent. Cadet G. A. F. A. Whitehead; tactics, Senior Corp. R. Johnston; fortification Senior Corp. O. H. Delano-Osborne; military topography, Corp. J. S. Cawley; musketry, Under Officer H. W. B. Thorp; gymnastics, Gent. Cadet H. H. M. Harris; riding, Gent. Cadet C. A. Howard; French, Gent. Cadet Hon. R. Lygon; German, Gent. Cadet A. Delme-Radcliffe.

THE LATE DR. BAHADURJI.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late Dr. K. N. Bahadurji took place yesterday morning, when more than two thousand Parsees assembled at Deena Lodge, Malabar Hill, the residence of the deceased gentleman, to pay their last tribute of respect to one who had done the community great service during the last two years in connection with plague. The gathering was, besides being large, thoroughly representative, as the rich and the poor alike of every grade of Parsee society mingled together for one common object. The Parsee med

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	10a	2	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3b	2	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	1	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	5
G Mahim and Worlee	3	1	7
Water Division	1	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	9
Hospitals	0	9	15
Total	21	15	103
Total plague deaths to date	31,059	25,632	
Same date last year	2	3	135

a One arrived by G I P Ry, on 1st instant, from village Khedma in Satara district, attacked (8 days after arrival) on 8th, and died on 10th idem.

b One arrived by G I P Ry from Pudga in Bhiwndi on 10th instant, attacked (3 days after arrival) on 13th idem, and went himself to Thakurdwar Hospital

BANDORA.

There were no plague attacks on the 15th instant, within the Bandora Municipal District.

CHARGE OF NEGLIGENCE AGAINST A PLAGUE DOCTOR.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr Crawford, Municipal Solicitor, appeared before Mr. J. Sanders, Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, presented an information on behalf of Mr. Henry Montgomery Judge, District Plague, Officer, B. Ward, North, charging Dr. V. Dias in charge of the Khoja Plague Hospital with negligently doing an act which was likely to spread infection of a disease dangerous to life, namely bubonic plague, and applied for process. It was stated in the information that on the 9th instant in consequence of information received from Dr. Ibrahim Hussein, the applicant went to a house in Nishanpura Street or Cross lane, where he saw one Mahoned Hassum suffering from plague. He was in a prostrate condition and the case was an obvious one of plague. The applicant ordered the friends of the patient to have him removed to the Khoja Plague Hospital and informed them that he would cause the house to be vacated unless the residents consented to be at once inoculated. His Sub-inspector subsequently reported to him in the afternoon that the residents of the house declined to be inoculated and had not removed the patient to the hospital. He thereupon ordered Dr. Ibrahim Hussein to remove the patient on the following day, which was Sunday. As this was not effected he himself made arrangements to cause his removal, but on arriving at the house he was informed that the man had been taken to the Khoja Hospital. On the 9th August he found that the man had been brought back to the house, and in explanation and as a justification for this a certificate was produced signed by Dr. V. Dias, L. M. and S., medical officer in charge of the Khoja Plague Hospital, certifying that Mahomed Hassum was not suffering from plague, but from a swelling resulting from the consumption of puss from an ulcer on the heel. The certificate purported to bear on it also a note by Dr. De Silva, L. M. and S. stating that he had had the patient under his treatment and was of the same opinion as Dr. Dias Mahomed Hassum was examined by Dr. Galliotti as well as by Dr. Ibrahim Hussein, both of whom pronounced the case to be undoubtedly one of plague. The applicant was informed that Dr. De Silva, who had endorsed Dr. Dias's certificate had not as a matter of fact seen Mahomed Hassum at the time he made the endorsement. On 6th or 7th instant. Fulbai, mother of Mahomed Hassum, who occupied a room adjoining his was suffering from high fever and died, as the applicant believed, of plague on the 9th instant. Another undoubted case of plague had occurred in the same house since and the patient was removed to the same hospital. Hence the charge.

The magistrate granted a summons and made it returnable on the 26th instant.

THE CASE OF PLAGUE AT KODAIKANAL.

CONTRACTED IN MADRAS.

REFERRING to the attack by plague of one of the servants of Mr. J. Humphrey of Bombay, at present staying in Kodaikanal, a local correspondent of the "Madras Times" writes :—

Whatever excitement there may have been lacking, has now been more than compensated for in an extraordinary manner by a case of genuine plague that has been imported into this station! The excitement is tremendous, and, as a subject of conversation, casts all other topics into the densest shade. The most popular man just now up here is certainly the Civil Surgeon of the District. This fortunate Esculapius is generally besieged and compounded by a bevy of fair dames, anxiously consulting him on the habits, manners and customs of the wily plague bacilli, and the biographies of microbes in general, and the bubonic varieties in particular. As many and wild rumours are afloat, such as deceased and dried bandicoots being found in hawkers' boxes from Bombay, bubonic bulls of feverish activity pursuing beautiful ladies on bikes, it was as well that the true facts of the case should be known. You have already reported them correctly. The stricken "cook-boy," Pereira, was at once removed to an outhouse of a lonely bungalow that belonged to the late Mr. de Fondclair, and far from "the madding crowd." The boy is thus entirely segregated in this ideal spot, and a guard of police have been stationed round this so-called "Plague Camp." The godowns of the house in which he was taken ill have been entirely and carefully disinfected, the ground dug up, the walls scraped, and every effective disinfectant and device known to science used, so that the most agile of microbes cannot escape abroad. The poor boy is being nursed by the cook to whom he was assistant, who volunteered to do so, a most praiseworthy, not to say heroic, action on his part, and one deserving of recognition. The unfortunate family in whose train the plague patient came, together with all their servants, have been put under

STRICT OBSERVATION AND INTO QUARANTINE.

On hearing the dreadful news, the Civil Surgeon of the District, Dr. Thomas, at once hurried up from Madura, and he is not a man to let things slide, and his presence alone has restored confidence in the somewhat affrighted inhabitants of the place, especially those of the gentler sex with "hostages to fortune." Mr. Clement Smith, our popular and ubiqitous Superintendent of Police, appeared as if by magic on the spot, and with his usual energy is rendering every help. The Collector, too, is expected, and Mr. Moore, Sub-Collector has arrived; in fact shoals of officials are wending their way up here in various capacities on plague duty. Strings of them, odoriferous with powerful disinfectants, may be seen and smelt on the road to the "Plague Camp" (so-called) on interview bent with the most important person now in Kodai, the unfortunate cook-boy down with plague. The strangest part of the whole affair is that it has been ascertained, apparently without doubt, that the plague was contracted not in Bombay at all, but

CONTRACTED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

It appears that this particular boy, together with two other servants, were sent on ahead to Kodaikanal from Bombay. It also seems that they were forcibly detained for 10 or 11 hours in the plague camp at Tiruppattur, on the border between Bombay and Madras, and in the Bellary District. As it is long beyond the recognised time, ten days, since the boy left Bombay, and he had free passes there appears but little doubt but that the plague was contracted in this segregation camp. It naturally strikes one of ordinary intelligence if this is all true why these servants should be detained for so long a period there? And if it was found necessary to watch them at all, why they were kept in the regulation ten days in segregation in "Thungabudra," instead of being set loose on the Presidency, after being just sufficiently detained in such a dangerous place for inoculation as a segregation camp? The whole affair is going

TO BE CAREFULLY ENQUIRED INTO,

and I understand, if all these statements are proved to be true, there will be 'Wigs on the Green' somewhere. It is very hard lines that so notoriously a healthy place as Kodaikanal should have a plague case imported into it, through carelessness of those in authority in our own Presidency. The family to whom the boy is cook's mate solemnly affirm that no case of plague in Bombay has ever occurred in their compound amongst their servants or anywhere near them, and that they have obeyed with great strictness every plague rule and regulation. They are naturally aggrieved that they should escape immunity in Bombay itself, only to get it, as they say, in a segregation camp in the Madras Presidency on their way to so well-known a health resort such as Kodaikanal. The inhabitants of Kodaikanal also naturally feel aggrieved that malignant Fate should ordain that it should only develop up here, but such is life in the "Tropics." I am glad to say that every hope is entertained for the boy's recovery, and the medical officers in the place spare no pains and fear no infection in doing their duty and doing all in their power to stave the patient, and the latest remedies and discoveries of science are being used for this purpose. As this is so notoriously an imported case, and the authorities, especially Surgeon Major Thomas and Mr. Nugent so energetic and up-to-date, and every precaution taken to prevent the spread of the disease, I have no doubt that this will be the solitary and only case.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE HON'BLE MR. CHUNILAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, AUGUST 15.

LAST evening an influential public gathering was held in honour of Rao Bahadoor Chunilal Venila, C.I.E., on his being nominated a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. A special Mandap was erected on the occasion in the spacious compound of the Broach High School. By 4-30 p. m. the place was crowded with people, when the Honourable Rao Bahadoor Chunilal, with Mr. Candy, the Collector, came into the Mandap amid cheers and took his seat on the platform specially erected for the purpose. Mr. Canday, after being proposed to preside over the gathering, opened the meeting by saying that the Honourable Rao Bahadoor Chunilal was a Broach man born and bred. He had risen by his own merits, and was worthy of the honour now conferred on him, and Broach people were honoured in the honour done to him, and in his opinion, they had done well to show their appreciation of the dignity conferred on Rao Bahadoor Chunilal Venilal, C. I.E. by this public meeting.

Mr. Furdoonshaw Pestonji, Municipal Commissioner, recounted the various and eminent services performed by the Rao Bahadoor Chunilal; how he entered the Government service on Rs. 7 and gradually rose by dint of his persevarence, energy, ability, and the suavity of nature to the proud and eminent position of District Deputy Collector. He had served the Government faithfully for a long period of 44 years, unprecedented service to be sure, and even at present, in his 72nd year, was serving both the Government and the people by still being the Vice-President of the Broach Municipal and Local Boards and keeping up a personal interest in the welfare of the city by taking upon himself all the work of one whose duty is to see that no plague cases are imported into the city, at the same time that the least amount of inconvenience is caused both to the people going out of and coming to this place. He (Mr. Furdoonshaw) was simply echoing the warm sentiments of all classes of people, when he said that the Rao Bahadoor fully deserved the best thanks of the Government and the city in this matter.

Mr. Pranlal Vakil then rose and warmly emphasised what the previous speaker had said.

Mr. Kaikhasroo Eduljı Modi, landed proprietor of Govalia Balt, said that the people were all grateful to the Rao Bahadoor for his services, and that the very large gathering itself bespoke the admiration in which the gentleman is held. He then requested the President to record this vote of confidence from the people and forward it to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Mr. Anupram Mithalal Dinbundhoo then read an address, which was follows :

To the Honorable Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal Desai, C. I. E., Vice-President of the Broach Municipal and District Local Boards, Special Magistrate, First Class, and Member of the Legislative Council of the Government of Bombay.

Honorable Sir,—We the citizens of Broach Hindus, Parsis and Mahomedans assembled in this meeting, offer you, on behalf of the population of Broach, our hearty congratulations on your having been appointed by His Excellency the Governor a Member of the Legislative Council of the Government of Bombay. Your loyal attachment to the British Throne, and the honest and faithful discharge of your responsible duties as a Deputy Collector, which office you held for a series of years, had distinguished you as one of the brightest officers of Government, and the bestowal of a title of Rao Bahadur as a mark of personal distinction was enough to convince the people that the services which you so ably performed were well worth the approbation of Government. In connection with the Broach Municipality for upwards of 25 years and with the District Local Board has, we are gratified to acknowledge, not been without its good results. Your long experience of this district, thorough knowledge of its wants, and close acquaintance with the people and their habits have enabled you to fill the responsible office of Vice-President of the aforesaid Boards with conspicuous ability. Your unselfish and indefatigable endeavours have raised the Municipal Corporation from its indebtedness to a flourishing financial condition, and there is hardly an item in the District Local Budget which has not received your careful personal attention. We were much gratified to find that the meritorious services rendered to the public were adequately rewarded by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India by conferring upon you the high distinction of a Companion to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. It would be a piece of unpardonable ingratitude if we were to close our address without expressing our deep sense of indebtedness to you for the safety of the town of Broach. The complete immunity from plague which the town has been enjoying in the midst of the prevalance of the epidemic at places both north and south of it has been due entirely to your indefatigable exertions, untiring energy, steadiness, regularity, moderation and judgement evinced in working out the measures so judiciously organized and keenly supervised. We were not a little surprised however, to see that a person advanced in age, yet full of life and energy, and blessed with a fertile brain, wonderful capacity for work, and having all the making of a sound statesman should have his scope of action confined to a narrow sphere of a small district, but we are now rejoiced to find that Government have made a proper selection, better than which could hardly have been made; and we are absolutely confident that in your Council chair you will shine out as a sound adviser of Government and a strong yet reasonable advocate of the public. In conclusion, we wish you a happy and successful career as a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, and we pray the Almighty to bless you with a measure of long life full of health and vigour of mind.—(Sd.) R.E. CANDY, President of the Meeting, and others.

This address was printed on a silk cloth enclosed in a sandalwood box and was delivered at the hands of the President. In reply, the Honourable Rao Bahadoor Chunilal, who was loudly cheered, said that he was too old, being seventy-two, to make himself heard throughout the gathering, but that what he had done was nothing more than a duty.

He had simply been invested with authority by Mr. Candy, and he had merely acted as a driver of the city carriage, whereas all the credit and honour are due really to Mr. Candy. He assured the people that he would continue to serve the people to the best of his power, and would preserve the address in his family to be keptas an heirloom.

The President in his closing remarks advised the people to be all cautious and of cleanly habits as the plague was, as it were, under our very nose. He assured the people that Government would do all in its power to save the people from any disaster of the kind. After three cheers for Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India, and Mr. R. E. Candy, Collector of Broach, had been given, the meeting was dissolved. The people then waited outside the Mandap to witness a display of fireworks.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

FRIDAY'S STATISTICAL RETURNS.

THE statistical returns of Friday showed one suspected case of plague reported by Dr. Ayatolla from Ward No. 7, which proved fatel the same day. Two other deaths were officially reported, one from the Medical College Hospital, and the other from the Ward Plague Hospital in Jaun Bazar Street. The patient in the former case was a peon attached to the Local Government Telegraph Office who was removed from Ward No. 8, and in the other case the lad who was conveyed from No. 5 Municipal Office Street to the Ward Hospital. This made one suspected case and three deaths, bringing up the total to 210 suspected cases and 173 deaths. The general death-rate was 47 as compared with 49, the average of the past five years.

Saturday's returns showed a clean bill, no suspected cases nor deaths being reported to the Health Department from the hospitals in town. The total suspected cases and deaths, therefore, stood the same as on the previous day.

YESTERDAY'S FRESH CASES.

Dr. Jones, the Secetary of the Mayo Native Hospital, yesterday morning reported a suspected case of plague having occurred in Ward No. 5, Burra Bazar, the patient, a Hindu, being removed to hospital for treatment.

INOCULATIONS IN THE CITY.

Captain Liddell, R. E., the Engineer-in-Chief of the Municipal Corporation, was inoculated on Saturday by Dr. Bannerman at the Special Health Office in the Town Hall. A Mohamedan, residing in Municipal Office Street, was also operated on. To-day Dr. Bannerman will inoculate all the District Medical Officers in connection with plague work in Calcutta at the Town Hall.

PLAGUE MEDICAL OFFICER ON LEAVE.

Dr. Hossack, the District Medical Officer in charge of District No. 4, has been granted ten days' leave by the Chairman of the Corporation.—"Englishman, Monday.

MOUNTED SPORTS.

TO-DAY.

1. Tent Pegging. (*a*) horses (*b*) ponies.
2. Bicycle race for ladies. 200 yards first past the post to win.
3. Polo ball race on bicycles. Heats of four. Same course as usual one for ponies.
4. Horse Jumping.
5. Backwood Stakes. (Ladies nomination). Competitors to ride bare backed over given course to where ladies are standing with saddles. Ladies to hold ponies while gentlemen saddle up, then gentlemen to mount and ride home over same course.
6. Horse Scurry. Previous winners of these scurries penalised 20 yards.

C. WEBSTER,
C. CORBETT, } Joint Hony. Secys.

IN laying the foundation-stone of the new theatre at Kennington Sir Henry Irving used very skilfully the handsome silver trowel with which the architect supplied him. He carefully levelled the mortar, and then struck the stone with the mallet. So far this was quite in accordance with custom. But, after the usual formula : "I declare this stone to be well and truly laid," he paused, with mallet again raised, and to the architect said quaintly : "But is that so?" Apparently the workmanship was not all that it should have been, for the stone was retouched, the mallet used again and again. "Is that well done now?" asked Sir Henry, and he and those near him laughed heartily when the architect and the contractor signified their approval.

HIGH COURT,—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYEBJEE.)

DAMAGES FOR LOSS TO REPUTATION.

VISRAM RAISI AND ANOTHER VS. THE HON. FAZALBHOY VISRAM AND ANOTHER.

THE suit was brought to recover Rs. 10,000 as damages caused by the defendants to the credit and reputation of the plaintiffs, and for inconvenience and loss caused to the plaintiffs by the seizure of their goods. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lowndis, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown Co., appeared for the defendants.

The plaint stated that the first defendant, by means of Alladin Virjee, his constituted attorney, the second defendant, filed a suit in the Small Cause Court to recover certain rents due by the plaintiffs to the first defendant. On the filing of the suit, the second defendant made an affidavit containing a series of gross falsehoods, and on the strength of such affidavit, the defendants obtained an attachment before judgment on the plaintiffs' goods, which were attached and seized under the order of the Court. The first plaintiff put in an affidavit in reply to the affidavit of the second defendant. The plaintiffs said that the statements made by him in the affidavit were true, but he paid into the Small Cause Court the amount claimed in the suit on the 9th March 1897. By reason of the attachment, which was applied for on insufficient grounds and on a wholly false case, the plaintiffs had sustained great damage to their credit and repu-tation, and had been put to inconvenience and loss by their goods being seized; and they claimed judgment for Rs. 10,000 and costs, and such other relief as the nature of the case may require.

The written statement of the first defendant was to the affect that, at the time the suit in the Small Cause Court was filed, and the order for attachment therein was obtained by the second defendant, he (first defendant) was not in Bombay having some time previously gone to Calcutta in connection with this busines. This defendant had no personal knowledge in regard to the statements contained in the affidavit made by the second defendant, in support of the application for the order of attachment, but believed they were correct and were made *bona fide* by the second defendant. This defendant believed that no goods of the plaintiffs were actually seized under the order, as the plaintiffs offered to pay, and did pay, to the bailiff who went to levy the attachment, the amount claimed. This defendant believed that other statements made by the second defendant in his affidavit were true. The attachment was applied for on sufficient grounds and had such order not been made, the plaintiffs would have left Bombay and evaded payment of the claim. This defendent denied that the plaintiffs had suffered any damages or had been put to any inconvenience by reason of the order of attachment being made.

The second defendant, Alladin Virjee, maintained that the statements made in his affidavit in the Small Cause Court were correct. He obtained the order of attachment referred to, but no part of the goods belonging to the plaintiffs were in fact seized under the order. After the order had been granted, this defendant, accompanied by a bailiff of the Small Cause Court, proceeded to the premises leased by the plaintiffs from the first defendant in order to levy the attachment, but before any attachment was effected or any seizure made of any of the plaintiffs' goods, they requested this defendant to give them time to pay the amount of the claim; and this defendant immediately consented to their request. The first plaintiff then went away, and in a short time returned with the sum of Rs. 1,950, which was handed to the bailiff by the first plaintiff, and thereupon this defendant and the bailiff left the plaintiffs' premises, and no further proceedings were taken to attach the goods of the plaintiffs. The money paid to the bailiff was duly paid into Court. This defendant said that the allegations contained in the first plaintiff's affidavit were untrue. The sum of Rs. 1,475 was not deposited by the plaintiffs against any arrears of rent, but was deposited under the agreement of lease of 26th December 1893, to secure the payment of the rent which would, upon the termination of the lease, be due in respect of the last month of the lease. This defendant pressed the plaintiff for payment thereof, but he refused to pay, alleging that he was unable to do so. This defendant said that the order of attachment was obtained by him bona fide and in order to protect the interests of the first defendant and witout any design of, degrading, discrediting or defaming the plaintiffs. This defendant denied that the plaintiffs three shops contained goods of the value of Rs. 3,000 at or shortly before the date of the order of attachment; and denied that he saw four carts loaded with goods waiting to be unloaded into the shops. In fact, upon the date of the order one of the shops was closed and did not contain any goods at all. This defendant had no knowledge that the plaintiffs possessed a horse and carriage, or any cattle, or that the plaintiffs had lent money to many persons. The attachment was applied for on sufficient grounds, and had such order not been made, the plaintiffs would have left Bombay and evaded payment of the sum of Rs. 1,950. It was untrue that the plaintiffs had suffered any damage or been put to any inconvenience.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

POONA RACES.

LIST OF SECOND ENTRIES CLOSED AUGUST 15.

The Western India Stakes—1 1-4 mile. First entries 3
4 S K S b aus g Hiram by Grand Master—Beatrice.
5 Mr J B's b aus h Nobleman
6 Lt Col Desaraj Ur's b aus m Veronica"
The Poona Derby—R C and Distance. First entries 15
16 Chief of Mhysal's c a h Ameer
17 S K S b a h Fisherman
18 Joosufally Mahomed vi g a g Barrister, 14 hds 4 furlongs,
The Cavalry Stakes—1 mile. First entries 17
18 Capt Stannus' b ch geldg Jurban"
19 Mr W G Lillingston's c ch g Adonis by Adonis, dam Arab, 7 furlongs
20 Mr J Mollison's b ch m Bawbee 14 hds
21 Capts Lecky's and Kirk's Red Rube"
The Maiden Galloways—1 1-4 mile First entries 16
17 Mr Esa Abdul Wahed's b ch m Khrishna
The Arab Pony Derby—2 furlongs. First entries 16
17 Chief of Kagal's c a p Panala
18 S K S c a p S D K (late successor)
19 Mr C P Boyce's c a p Mansfield 13 1 1-2 aged
20 Mr D Pa p Muktar, 13-2
The International Pony Stakes—5 furlongs
First entries 13, Second entries nil

SECOND DAY.

The Stewards' Purse—1 mile. First entries 14
15 S K S b aus g Hiram
16 Lt Col Desaraj Ur's Camlin"
The Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate—1 1-4 mile, First entries 14
15 S K S b a h Fisherman
16 Capts Lecky's and Kirk's Red Rube"
The Poona Gold Cup—6 fur. First entries 9 Second entries nil
The Criterion—5 fur. First entries 13
14 Raja of Kallicote b aus g Ocean 13-3
The Lawn Stakes—5 fur. First entries 16
17 Chief of Kagal's c a p Panala
18 Mr Avis A Sassoon's c a Chester
19 Mr S R's b a g Zoohair, 13-3

THIRD DAY.

The Governor's Cup—R C and Distance First entries 29
30 Chief of Kagal's c a g Sherali
31 Mr W G Lillingston's c ch g Adonis by Adonis
32 Mr D D's b a p Jaisseer 13-3
33 Capts Lecky's and Kirk's Red Rube"
The Ganeshkhind Stakes—6 fur First entries 17
18 S K S b aus g Hiram
19 Lt-Col Desaraj Ur's Camlin"
20 Mr Frost's b m Loyalty
The Wanowrie Stakes—6 fur First entries 22
23 Chief of Kagal's g a p Kolhapur
24 S K S b a g Rainbow, 13-3
25 Mr D D's c a p Muktar
Commissioner's Purse—6 furlongs. First entries 13
14 Raja of Kallicote's b aus g Ocean
The Lilliputs' 1-2 First entries 15
16 Chief of Kagal's g a p Kolhapur
17 do c a p Panala
18 S K S c a p S D K
19 Mr C P Boyce's c a p Mansfield
The Dealers' Plate—6 furlongs First entries 16
17 Mr Akerman's Sweet Vernal

FOURTH DAY.

The Poona Handicap—5 furlongs. First entries 13
14 S K S b aus g Hiram
15 Lt Col Desaraj Ur's Camlin"
16 Mr Frost's b c m Loyalty
The Turf Club Cup—1 mile. First entries 18
19 Chief of Mhysal's b a h Young Revenge
20 S K S b a g Rainbow
21 Capts Lecky's and Kirk's Red Rube"
The Merchants' Cup—1 1-4 mile First entries 17
18 Chief of Mhysal's c a h Ameer
19 S K S b a h Fisherman
20 Mr M A T Topan's b a h Shannon
21 Mr Joosufally Mahomed's Barrister
The Stand Plate—1 mile. Firstentries 11
12 Raja of Kallicote's b aus g Ocean
Major Hardy's Curiosity
The Kirkee Cup—1 mile. First entries 26
27 Chief of Kagal's Kolhapur
The Deccan Handicap—6 fur. First entries 12, Second nil

FIFTH DAY

The Winners' Handicap R C and Distance First entries 12
13 Chief of Kagal's c a g Chand
14 Mr W G Lillingston's c c b g Adonis by Adonis
15 Capts Lecky's and Kirk's Red Rube"
The Galloway Handicap—1 mile. First entries 22
23 Chief of Kagal's c a g Sherali
24 S K S b a g Rainbow
25 Mr F A Mahomed's Barrister
The Paddock Stakes—6 fur First entries 13 Second nil
The Small Pony Handicap—7 fur First entries 13
14 Chief of Kagal's Kolhapur
15 do c a p Panala

* Entered by wire

Correction List First Entries

Mr F N D's Bonny Boy II is 13-1 1-2
The name of Mr Carr's b g by Sweet Dark-Goldsmith Maid, 4 furlongs is Knockout
Mr W A Cochrane's Rags is a b e m

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothe brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price Re. 0/4, of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot. 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE COLONIES AND THE NAVY.

IMPORTANT DEPUTATION TO MR. GOSCHEN.

MR. GOSCHEN received a deputation from the British Empire League at the Admiralty, on July 26, with reference to the desirability of Colonial seamen being enrolled in the Royal Naval Reserve. Among those present were Lord Brassey, Lord Loch, Sir Robert Herbert, the Hon. W. Mulock (Postmaster-General of Canada), Sir J Blyth, Mr. E. Bond, M.P., Major-General Laurie, M.P., and Sir J. Bramston.

Sir R. Herbert introduced the deputation, in the unavoidable absence of the Duke of Devonshire and Sir J. Lubbock. He said that during the visit of the Colonial Premiers to London last year they had many opportunities of communicating with them on the great question of defence, and very good relations were established.

Lord Brassey spoke of the excellent material to be found among the Canadian fishermen, and expressed the hope that if any political difficulties had existed as to enrolling the men in the Naval Reserve they were now disappearing. They were all agreed that anything which could be done to bind the Mother Country and the Colonies more closely together should be done. With regard to the Australian Colonies he was sure they would be able to supply a body of men who, in time of war, would be able to form a reserve; and he believed that a proposal of that nature would be favourably accepted there.

Mr. Goschen said he believed the Colonists would agree to the proposal; what he wanted to hear was something of the methods by which the system could be worked.

Lord Loch thought the question of the practical working of the scheme was a matter that could be better worked out by the officers acquainted with the Australian Colonies than by himself. He did not think there would be any difficulty in regard to the scheme, and was of opinion that two or three hours' conference with officers of the Navy would enable them to lay a scheme before him and the Government that would be considered satisfactory.

Mr. Goschen: The Naval officers have considered the matter, and they have found very great difficulties.

Lord Loch, continuing, said that the late Admiral Sir G. Tryon saw no difficulty in the matter. As regards the Cape, the conditions were very different, and the difficulties might be greater.

Mr. Goschen: Why?

Lord Loch: Because there is no local Naval force.

Mr. Goschen said he sympathised with the object which had been laid before him, and he would be very glad if they could add a considerable number of men to the reserve from the Colonies: but on the one condition that those reserves should be as good as those we had. He would not be inclined to accept from the Colonies a less well-trained nor less satisfactory number of reserve men to the exclusion of equal or better-trained men in the United Kingdom. He did not think anyone would wish to lay down such a principle. As to the question of expenditure, he thought that it ought to be impressed upon the Colonists that they must bear their fair share in the defence of the Empire. We could not go on constantly increasing our enormous naval expenditure, unless the Colonies were ready to assist. Then as to the question of training, he thought that nearly all the difficulties that had arisen with reference to the creation of a reserve in the mercantile marine had been from the difficulty of training. The men had to be trained at the batteries for twenty-eight days, and then go to sea on a man-of-war for six months, the latter being the essential part of the training. If it were ascertained that the Colonists would accede to these terms, then the matter could be proceeded with. He did not wish to commit himself definitely, but the deputation would see that two things would have to be arranged. In the first place, there was the training. There might be some difficulty in the shape of batteries for the necessary training in the Colonies, but if the Colonies would bear the expense of the training, the Imperial Government would bear the expense of the retaining fees. He was prepared to entertain the question if he saw that we could obtain from our Colonial fellow-subjects would comply with the same conditions which we considered to be necessary for efficiency in this country. They would have to find room on warships to carry out experiments, but the difficulty of the batteries would no doubt be very great. Of course, what they did for one Colony they would have to do for another. Continuing, he said they would have to communicate with the commander-in-chief on the various stations. They could then confer with the different Colonial Governments, to see what they had to say to it, and, what was more important, to see what the seafaring population said. He thought it was clear they could not make easier conditions for the Colonists. He had to frankly state that this country could not promise to supply the various Colonies with the apparatus for drilling. At the present time we had 27,000 Naval Reserve men, and we could increase the number; so it was not the paucity of our numbers which would induce us to go to any very great expenditure. At the same time, he valued the co-operation of the Colonies as an Imperial consideration. He did not disguise from the deputation that there were considerable difficulties in the matter, but thought he had made a fair offer, and one that would test the possibility of their being able to increase to a considerable extent our Reserves from the Colonies. (Applause.)

General Laurie having made a few remarks, the deputation thanked Mr. Goschen and withdrew.

THE STAFF IN THE SUDAN.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Times*: The appointments to the Staff of the British force engaged in the forthcoming operations in the Sudan having been notified in the *Gazette*, it is now possible to form a clear and comprehensive idea of the personnel of the expedition generally. In this connection the following notes may be both interesting from a personal standpoint and useful for purposes of reference. The force of the expedition consists of two divisions—one British and one Egyptian—the whole under the command of the Sirdar, Major-Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener, whose career and services are too well known to require detailed recapitulation. In passing, however, it may be noted that Gen. Kitchener is only just forty-eight years of age, and obtained his first appointment to the Royal Engineers in 1871. He has been employed with the Egyptian army since 1883, and up to the beginning of this year has served in five sets of operations, in two of which he was in chief command. Sir Herbert's Chief of the Staff will be Major-Gen. H. M. L. Rundle, C. M. G., R. A., who entered the Artillery in 1870, and has been employed with the Egyptian army a few weeks longer than the Sirdar. Gen. Rundle saw service in the South African war of 1879-81, in the Egyptian expedition of 1882, and the four subsequent Sudan campaigns. He accompanied the expedition to Dongola as Chief of the Staff, and in the recent operations which culminated in the battle of the Atbara he commanded the line of communications extending southwards from Assuan. The intelligence operations are in the hands of Brevet Col. F. R. Wingate, C.B., D.S.O., who entered the Artillery in 1880. Although only thirty-seven years of age, Col. Wingate is A.D.C. to the Queen, and has already four Sudan expeditions to his credit in the official record of war services. With a break of one year he had served with the Egyptian Army since 1882, has made notable contributions to the literature of the Sudan, and was mainly instrumental in the rescue of Slatin Pasha. The principal medical officer of the force is Surg.-Gen. W. Taylor, Royal Army Medical Corps, who served as P.M.O. in the last Ashanti expedition, and who, on the conclusion of the operations in the Sudan, will pass on to India as P.M.O. of the British Service in that country. Other members of the head-quarter Staff are Capt. Sir H. Rawlinson, Coldstream Guards; Brevet Major Lord Edward Cecil, Grenadier Guards; Capt. J. K. Watson, D.S.O., King's Royal Rifle Corps; and Capt. C. E. G. Blunt, Army Service Corps.

THE Sultan has come to the conclusion that German medical professors are superior to French, and has accordingly taken steps to lessen the French influence which it seems, is paramount at the medical school at Stamboul. The introduction to the Sultan of two German Professors recently took place at the Palace, and was the occasion of a curious incident. The German Ambassador at Constantinople, before taking leave of the Sultan, introduced the doctors. His Majesty was so much struck with his new servants that he invited them to dinner there and then, raised one to the civil rank of Oula second class, the other to the rank of Sanie-Mutemas, and then, calling in the Imperial tailor, had them uniformed as befitted their new rank.

A SORDID romance has just closed with the death of *ex*-Princess Chimay, nee Clara Ward, daughter of an American millionaire, who occasioned a scandal two years ago when she eloped with the gipsy fiddler Rigo. She gave birth to a boy recently, and has died of puerperal fever. Her father died when she was young and her mother took her to Paris, where her remarkable beauty, of the brunette type, made her the belle of the season. Among her many admirers was M. Joseph de Riquet, Prince de Chimay de Caraman, a Belgian nobleman, who lived chiefly in Paris. Miss Ward, who was then just out of her teens, was induced to exchange her dollars for the title of princess. This was in 1890, the bridegroom being thirty-two. She was of a passionate temperament, and complained that her husband was cold. She met the gipsy Rigo in Paris, where he played strange Hungarian tunes in the "cafes chantant." He is described as of unprepossessing appearance, and deeply pitted with small-pox. The Princess, however, saw with other eyes, and eloped with him, being subsequently divorced by her husband, the Prince. The *ex*-Princess seemed to glory in having defied social restraints, and afterwards appeared on the stage with Rigo. In Paris the *ex*-Princess's performances were prohibited. Lately she returned with Rigo to Buda-Pesth, and there she has died.

THE STORY OF ST. MARK'S, VENICE.

We ("Chronicle") have to treat this handsome and sumptuous work, The Bible of St. Mark, by Alexander Robertson, D. D. (London, George Allen), from the point of view of the tourist, not that of the theologian; but, try as we will, Dr. Robertson has made the task almost impossible for us. His book, indeed, has no *raison d'etre* save a theological one. It is one long sermon. There exist already several good guides to St. Mark's at Venice; though each of them still leaves something to desire. In the first place there is Ongania's great work, almost perfect in itself; but as it costs a trifle of £84, and is big in proportion, it is hardly suitable for carrying about in one's waistcoat pocket for purposes of reference. Then there is Canon Pasini's thorough and painstaking description, which misses no single point in the whole rich building, but is conspicuous for its extraordinary and incomprehensible lack of any informing or unifying principle. St. Mark's tells a story: the Canon knows what every figure in the Basilica means separately; but of the story itself—of the meaning of the whole—nay, even of the connected meaning of a single chapel—he has never a glimmering. Less of all, there is Signor Saccardo's admirable and scholarly work on the mosaics, which is perfect as far as it goes, and which shows a clear understanding of the general scheme of decoration, the great epic of the early picture-preachers; but it deals, unfortunately, with the mosaics alone; it tells one little of the architectural arrangement of the fabric, and nothing at all of the sculpture and the monuments. We had hoped that Dr. Robertson's long promised book would fill up the lacunæ in these last two earlier guides. It does nothing of the sort. It is not a hand-book; it is merely a polemical theological volume.

Dr. Robertson is a disciple of Ruskin. Now in Ruskin himself, we pardon much for the sake of the genius. But a Ruskin without genius is surely too much for long-suffering human nature. We overlook in a great many the faults of purely subjective treatment—the dogmatism, the sermonising, the perpetual insistance upon ethical ideas very doubtfully present to the minds of early craftsmen—for the sake of the occasional flashes of vivid intuition. Dr. Robertson has no flashes of intuition, and to call him vivid would be the exact opposite of the truth; he is a Scotch proser. His book not only adds little to our knowledge; it will positively mislead the reader who attempts for the first time by its aid alone to decipher the meaning of the most glorious and beautiful of mediæval buildings.

Dr. Robertson is minister of the Scotch Church at Venice. He admires St. Mark's and the men who built it. Therefore, he says to himself, these men must surely have been good and holy men—in point of fact, Scotch Presbyterians. They must also have wished to impress upon those who beheld their work sound Scriptural ideas—in point of fact, Scotch Presbyterianism, so he goes to St. Mark's, not to inquire patiently what the mediæval Venetian priests and craftsmen really thought and felt, but to find in it the essentials of the Shorter Catechism.

In order to carry out this familiar plan his method is simple. He picks out of St. Mark's what suits his purpose, and passes over in silence what does not suit it. He describes the main façade—in part; but omits the north and south fronts, with their awkward figures of St. Anthony and St. Paul, the first hermits. The early Venetians esteemed above everything else the bodies of dead saints, which were indeed at one time the chief articles of import at Venice; and they are particularly noticeable for their special veneration

WRITERS AND READERS.

All lovers of Ruskin will be glad to hear that Mr. George Allen is to issue a cheap edition of "Præterita." In this book Mr. Ruskin recalls scenes and thoughts of his past life, "perhaps worthy of memory." "Præterita" appeared some twelve years ago, in two volumes, at thirteen shillings each. Now the work is to be issued in a couple of five shilling volumes, with several plates and an index. The first volume may be ready during the autumn.

The new book of Mr. Justin McCarthy's will simply be called "Reminiscences." Several bulky batches of manuscript have gone to the printer. It is settled that the work shall be in two volumes, printed in a style uniform with the "History of Our Own Times." Mr. McCarthy is still at Westgate-on-Sea.

We shall probably get a new edition, brought up to date, of Mr. Archibald Little's valuable book on the Yang-tse Valley. He is to be in England soon, and is expected to take that opportunity of revising the work. Seven or eight years have passed since it appeared, and in the interval much has happened on the Yang-tse. But in particular Mr. Little has largely added to the extensive knowledge of it which he had when he wrote the book. Recently, has we know, he has been very far up the great Chinese river.

Maeterlinck, the Belgian master, as his admirers delight to call him, has finished his new book, "Wisdom and Destiny." It is a series of essays somewhat akin to those which make his "Treasure of the Humble." That volume was translated into English by Mr. Alfred Sutro, and has been widely read, Mr. Sutro is doing the same service for "Wisdom and Destiny," to which he will contribute an introduction. It seems that Maeterlinck's writings have found a great vogue in America.

Two volumes of Constable's edition of Fielding are to appear early in September. The idea is to provide a worthy library edition of this fine old English writer at a reasonable price. The edition is limited to 750 copies, including America, where Scribners have the issue. Special hand made paper is being used, and a remarkably good type has been selected. As to the price it is 7s. 6d. a volume, and sets only are to be sold. The first two volumes are devoted to "Joseph Andrews," and have a critical essay on Fielding from the pen of Mr. Gosse.

Sir Philip Burne-Jones, the son of the great artist whom we recently lost, is making illustrations for a volume which Mr. George Allen announces. This is an edition of that classic of German literature, "The Worderfull History of Peter Schlemihl." The story, as will probably be remembered, tells weirdly of a man who sold his shadow to the devil. It is familiar also to English folks, for there have been various English editions, one of which Cruikshank illustrated. Sir Philip Burne-Jones's pictures will be full-page, and the volume will have an introduction by Mr. Joseph Jacobs.

An important discovery of a bibliographical character has recenly been made, and the result of it is to be published during the autumn by Messrs. Kegan Paul. Some six years ago Mrs. Lewis and her sister, Mrs. Gibson, were examining treasures in the convent of St. Katherine, on Mount Sinai, when the librarian called their attention to a beautiful manuscript whose value he was desirous of knowing. This proved to be a Palestinian Syriac lectionary, of which it was believed that a copy existed in the Vatican only. Further research resulted in the discovery of yet another manuscript. The text of the first will be published and the second included so far as necessary.

Sir Herbert Maxwell is to write a Life of the Duke of Wellington for publication by Messrs. Sampson Low. It will, in a way, be a companion volume of their Life of Nelson by Captain Mahan. The aim will be to make the work more complete, both as regards matter and illustration, than any previous biography of the Iron Duke. Sir Herbert Maxwell has received kindly promises of assistance from the present Duke of Wellington and others. The pictures are to include full-page photogravure portraits of Wellington and distinguished soldiers who fought with or against him, including Napoleon, Soult, Ney, and Blucher.

Mr. Hopkinson Smith, an American writer whose books sell in thousands, will arrive in London within the next few days. It so happens that Messrs. Constable are just bringing out a novel by him, "Caleb West." Mr. Hopkinson Smith is the largest lighthouse and breakwater contractor in America. "Caleb West" is a master diver, and much of the story works out, so to speak, below water. American readers have been captured by its realism. It may be added that Mr. Hopkinson Smith is not only a contractor and a writer, but also an accomplished artist.

Another novel which has been a notable success in America is also to be brought out by Messrs. Constable. It is by Mr. Paul Leicester Ford, is called "The Story of an Untold Love," and it appeared serially in the "Atlantic Monthly." Mr. Ford found literary fame in his own country with the story, "The Honorable Peter Stirling." He is the son of a leading New York lawyer.

The portraits in the Albany edition of Macaulay promise to form a very interesting album. They have been carefully selected by Mr. Lionel Cust, and some of them are now reproduced for the first time. This applies notably to the Gladstone portrait by Millais, which is in possession of Lord Rosebery. Of Macaulay himself. Mr. Norton Longman has an admirable painting, the work of Eddis. It shows Macaulay as he was at the age of forty-eight, and will be given in the final volume of the edition. Midway we shall have a Samuel Johnson portrait from Opie's painting.

Messrs. Putnam begin a new series this autumn—one entitled American Men of Energy—with a monograph on Benjamin Franklin. Mr. Edward Robins has written of Franklin as the printer, the statesman, the philosopher, and the practical citizen. Israel Putnam who was farmer, pioneer, and major-general, will be the subject of the second volume. In September the Martin Luther volume will be ready in the Heroes of the Reformation Series. The writer is an American, Professor Jacobs, of Philadelphia. The new volume in the Heroes of the Nation Series is by an Englishman, Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole, who treats of Saladin and the fight for the Holy Land.

Mr. Richard Harding Davis's story of Tangier, "The King's Jackal," which has been appearing serially in "Scribner's" will be published by Mr. Heinemann early in August.—About the same time we shall get a second story by Felix Gras, the author of "The Reds of the Midi." The translation has been made by Mrs. Janvier, who is at present on a visit to England.—A story by a young Californian writer, Miss Verna Woods, is announced by Messrs. Constable under the title of "An Elusive Lover." In the main it is a story of dual identity.—Jane Austen's "Emma" is to be added to Mr. George Allen's Masterpieces of English Fiction Series. It will have eighty-seven illustrations by Chris Hammond.

The two final volumes of the collected Meredith will be ready early next month. They consist of poems and essays.—Sir George Sydenham Clarke's work on the rise of the Russian Navy and Russia's sea-power, past and present, will appear immediately. It has maps and diagrams.—Mr. Augustus J. C. Hare is adding to his series of guide-books one on Shropshire. It will have fifty wood-cuts from drawings by him, and Mr. George Allen will have it ready very soon.—On Sept. 1 a history of Spanish literature will be published in the series of short literary histories which Mr. Gosse edits for Mr. Heinemann. The writer is Mr. J. Fitzmaurice Kelly.

For the new school of historical writers to which Oxford has given birth the French Revolutionary period possesses strong attractions. Mr. H. Belloc has been studying long and diligently on the spot, and to good purpose. His subject is Danton, upon whose life work and character he is able to shed new light. Mr. Belloc has been fortunate in his discoveries of documentary evidence. The work will be published by Messrs. Nisbet and Co. before the end of the year.

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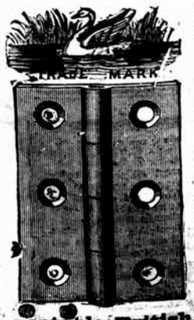

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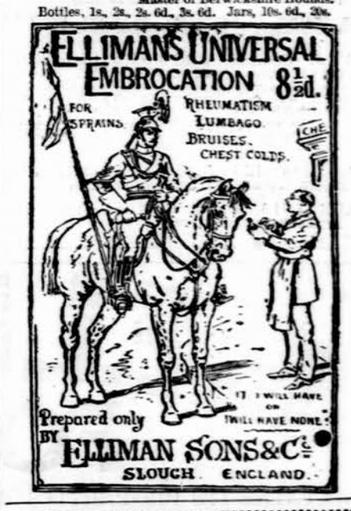

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Not merely Shower Proof, but Proof against the Heaviest Rain.

LIGHT IN WEIGHT! SMART IN APPEARANCE! MODERATE IN PRICE!

TEST—A garden Hose turned on to simulate a heavy shower of rain may be played on the cloth for an hour or more without penetrating it.

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With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves a hole impressed? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 73 Farringdon Street, London (Eng.) Purchasers should look for the Registered Trade Mark of the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.)

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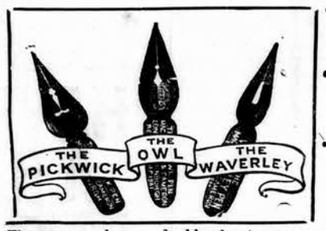

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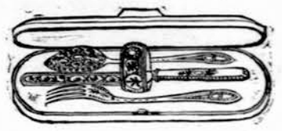
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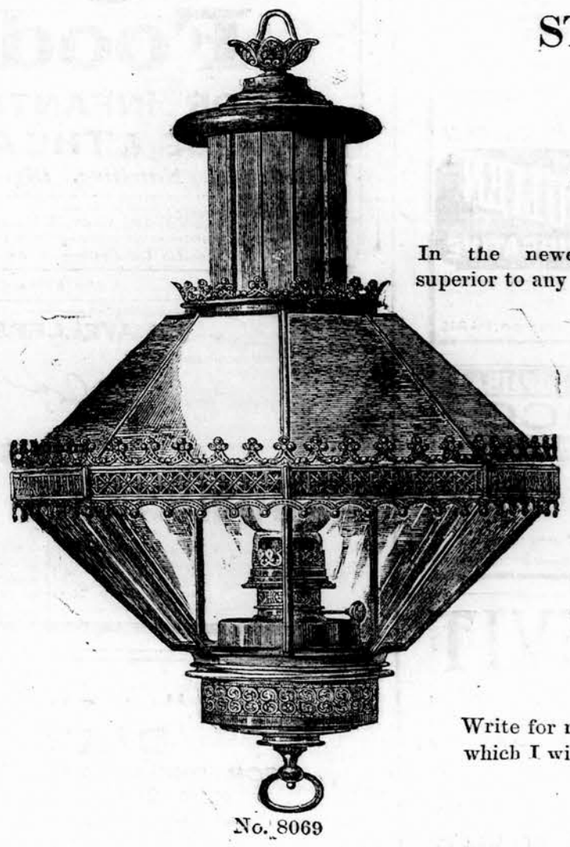
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